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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1393 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916

10 CENTS

YUNGNING REBELS ARE SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES

Government Troops Hopeful Of Catching Tsai Ao Alive

MANY SUCCESSES

Li Lieh-chun Is Worsted; Mayang and Hungkiang Are Recaptured

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, March 14.—After the recapture of Suifu, Nachi and Kiangan, the government troops are closing in around Yungning from three sides, hoping to catch Tsai Ao alive. The military prospects have greatly improved for the Government, the latest official telegrams from Kwangsi reporting Government successes over Li Lieh-chun's second Yunnan revolutionary division, near Tungchangfu, by General Lung Chin-kuang. In Hunan, Mayang and Hungkiang have also been recaptured.

Rebels Again Defeated

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 14.—Official: After the recapture of Kianganhsien the Government forces, on the 9th., engaged the rebels at Kwanyinko and defeated them. They then continued their advance towards Nanki while the rebels retreated in disorder towards Changning.

The same day the Government troops attacked the remaining rebel forces under Liu Chun-hao at Tatukou and captured a gun and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

There is now no trace of rebels on either bank of the Upper Min.

A report from Hunan states that rebels with some tufei having appeared in the villages in the region of Wukang, in south-west Hunan, several detachments of troops were despatched against them. On the 8th the troops attacked a body of rebels numbering 2,000 at Kaosha. Fighting continued until the morning of the 9th when the rebels retreated in disorder.

An engagement also occurred at Tutouchiao and Tsaochiahsien, six li from Wukang, with over 1,000 rebels, who were dispersed. The Government troops are now pursuing them.

The Defeat at Nachi

Chengtu, March 10 (delayed in transmission).—The Yunnanese have been defeated southward of Nachi. General Tsao Kun's troops are marching in the direction of Yungning.

Peking, March 14.—A report received from Yunnanfu says that an ill-armed band of 1,000 men, supposed to be adherents of Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Canton, who is a native of Mengtsze district, has attacked Mengtsze.

A Government success is reported to have occurred south of Kwangnanfu, in eastern Yunnan.

Peking, March 14.—The 6 per cent. Internal Loan of the 1st Year of Hwang Hsien will be issued next month.

The Chinese Press reports that the Government has decided that all Government employees receiving a salary of $100 and upwards a month shall subscribe a certain percentage of their salaries for six months, as follows:

$100 to $150 a month 10 per cent.
$150 to $300 a month 20 per cent.
$300 to $500 a month 30 per cent.
Over $500 a month 40 per cent.

Peking, March 14.—In view of the postponement of the ascension to the Throne, the Government has ordered the Mint at Tientsin to cease coining dollars commemorating the restoration of the monarchy. The dollars already coined, numbering 10,000, have been deposited in the Government Treasury.

The Peking Daily News says that it is reported that the Commemoration Dollars will be utilised for relief work in afflicted districts in South China.

Drive Rebels From Min

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 14.—A Presidential Mandate declares that after the capture of Ta-tu-kou and Kuan-yin-ko no more rebels exist on either shore of the river Min.

The Bank of China has signed $3,000,000 and the Bank of Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Anglo-Java Co. Shareholders Vote 12,500 Shares to Wattie & Co. and Cancel Contract

Decide Against Issue of Remaining 37,500 Shares; Dividend to Be Paid; Two More Directors; Some Stormy Moments

Compromise was in the air at the annual meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., yesterday and it was very evident that the thing the shareholders were keenest about was to get rid of the formation agreement which kept them tied down to Wattie and Co. in the event of the necessity arising for further capital. Thus it was that, after several attempts to frame an amendment to the proposal made as a result of the meeting between the directors and certain large shareholders, the following was proposed by Mr. F. B. Marshall, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill and carried on a show of hands by 47 to 43:

"That the agreement made with Messrs. Wattie and Co., dated May 26, 1910, be cancelled by the issue of 12,500 shares at par, Tls. 4.50, to Messrs. Wattie and Co., the balance of 37,500 shares to be only issued if working capital is necessary and then only to shareholders."

Mr. Davidson, for Wattie and Co., said that he would accept this.

There was a good deal of straight speaking by Mr. M. Speelman, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. F. B. Marshall and one or two others. It was probably a record gathering for a Shanghai company.

Shareholders There In Force

Altogether, there were 170,600 shares represented and, though Wattie's board-room is a commodious chamber, the attendance was so big that all the seats were occupied and late comers had to crowd around the walls or sit on window-sills and not a few could do no better than pack as near the door as possible.

Mr. W. S. Davidson presided, the others at the board table being Messrs. J. H. McMichael, H. A. J. Macray and W. S. Jackson (directors), D. McNeill (legal adviser), F. N. Matthews (auditor) and A. J. Welch (of the secretaries' office).

At the outset, the chairman said: There are a number of people in this room who are not shareholders. As they have no right in the room, I must ask them to withdraw.

It was not noticed that anybody left.

Mr. C. R. Maguire: Mr. Chairman, I think, seeing the position you hold in connection with Wattie and Co., it would be far better that you should temporarily vacate the chair and one of the other directors take that position.

There was some applause at this, but a chorus of dissent from the other directors.

The chairman: I shall be very pleased to do that.

Mr. McNeill: According to the articles of association, the chairman is quite entitled to occupy the chair.

The business then proceeded, the chairman saying:

The Chairman's Speech

The report and accounts having been circulated for some time, I will take it that I have your permission to dispense with the reading of them.

The auditors' report is as follows:—"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The dividends declared by N. V. Limburg Landen and Djarangan Estates, Limited, have been taken from a telegram received on February 21, 1916, by the general managers; no provision has been made for directors' fees. Subject to the foregoing, the above balance sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books.

Shanghai, February 22, 1916.

Lowe, Bingham and Matthews,
Auditors."

The usual form has been followed in compiling the report and it has again been the aim of your directors to make it as complete as possible. Following the usual custom, I will deal first with the areas and harvests.

When addressing you last year, I told you that there were certain planted areas from which we were not likely to receive a satisfactory return and that they would probably be replanted with hevea and that some waste land would also probably be planted with hevea. As you will have seen from the report, these extensions cover an area of 252 acres and increase the area under hevea to just under 6,000 acres.

You will also have seen that the area under hemp is 808 acres. This is rather a larger area than is advisable, because the crops from it are likely to be larger than can be satisfactorily handled with the means at our disposal.

Reduce Hemp Area

It is likely, therefore, that the area under hemp will be reduced to 750 or even 700 acres and that these old hemp gardens, where suitable, will be replanted with hevea. We shall then have well over 6,000 acres under hevea.

The number of cocoa trees was very considerably reduced during the year; in fact, all the trees interplanted through the hevea were removed, thus leaving an area of only 159 acres under this culture. This reduced area will now receive intensive cultivation, which should result in the complete eradication of all pests and disease and a consequent improvement in production, which it is expected will amount to 500 or 600 piculs per annum, with possibilities of even 1,000 or 1,200 piculs in good years.

As the profit derived from the cocoa during the last six years has averaged about £3 per picul, it will be apparent to you that the return from the area devoted to this culture promises to be satisfactory. In addition to the areas planted with hevea and coffee, another 12 acres were planted with teak. The object of this, gentlemen, is to provide building material for use in future years.

As you are no doubt aware, teak is a very slow-growing tree; and it is not likely, therefore, that we shall obtain any building material from these plantings for many years to come, but it is advisable, your directors think, to make provision for future requirements, especially on a property like Limburg, where so many wooden buildings are necessary to provide accommodation for the growing labor force required to harvest and handle the ever-increasing crops. You are also doubtless aware that teak is one of the few woods which can be used for building purposes in the tropics and I may tell you that, during the last few years, it has increased enormously in value.

The cost of planting up these 12 acres and looking after the older 10¾ acres, as well as the other timber and bamboo, was only £613.40, which has not been capitalized, but has been charged direct to working account. It may interest you to learn that there are a number of old teak trees on the 5 acres of old planting which are valued at from £6 to £8 each.

Harvest Estimates Exceeded

To deal now with the harvests, there is very little left for me to tell you. It is gratifying, however, to be able to say that, with the exception of the coffee, all the estimates were exceeded by the actual returns. It is, likewise, a pleasure to be able to draw your attention to the very satisfactory prices realized by the various products, which compare favorably with those of previous years.

As regards the price realized for the rubber, I regret that it is quite impossible for me to give you an exact sterling equivalent, owing to the violent fluctuations in exchange between Guilders and sterling towards the end of last year. Unfortunately, the cost of producing the rubber on Limburg Estate was higher than for 1914 and, apparently, this is true as regards the coffee and cocoa as well, but I shall explain why this is not so.

When addressing you last year, I told you that Limburg could not be expected to reduce the rubber cost of production at the same rate as in the past, but that I anticipated a further slight reduction for 1915, the reason being, of course, that so many new trees were to be taken into the rounds and it costs more to obtain the latex from young trees than from old.

If you have studied the report carefully, you will have seen that the increased cost was due, not to the tapping and collecting the latex, which was about a farthing a pound less than for 1914, but for curing and chemicals, upkeep of gardens, general expenditure and the gratuity to the garden assistants and mandoers. It is hardly necessary, I think, for me to explain why chemicals cost more, but I think I should explain that the

(Continued on Page 5)

GEN. PERSHING ENTERS MEXICO WITH TROOPS

Heads Punitive Expedition Following Upon Raids By Villa

WAR DEPARTMENT SILENT

New York, However, Learns That Three Cavalry Regiments Are Moving

Reuter's Service

New York, March 13.—The newspapers report that a punitive expedition, under Brigadier-General J. J. Pershing, has entered Mexico. The War Department is silent, but it is announced that three regiments of cavalry have been ordered to the border.

GERMANS BEATEN BACK TRYING DVINA CROSSING

Russian Scouts Rush Trench At Olyka; Still Pressing Turks Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 11.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: March 9.—A large party of Germans attempted to cross the Dvina, near Shloss-Kokkenhuzen, eastward of Friedrichstadt, but were driven away by our fire. The German artillery bombarded our positions north-westward of Jakobstadt.

The enemy's heavy guns shelled the town of Livenhof and the regions of the railway stations of Tsargrad and Nitzgal. At Illukst, our scouts annihilated an enemy outpost and captured prisoners.

During the day, our scouts rushed a trench north-eastward of the station of Olyka. Part of the Germans in the trench were bayonetted and part made prisoners.

In the region of the Upper Ikva, we dispersed by our fire a large enemy party which attempted to approach our trenches.

In Galicia, in the Zebrov region, north-westward of Tarnopol, the enemy, during the night, under cover of a hurricane artillery fire, delivered an attack, but were repulsed by our rifle fire. We captured some prisoners.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops have pressed back the enemy beyond the River Kalapotamos.

March 10.—In the region of the Upper Strypa, to the east of Kozlov, our scouts dispersed an enemy outpost, capturing prisoners. The enemy replied by delivering a counter-attack in large force. With the assistance of our artillery, we repulsed the enemy and inflicted severe losses.

Japan Overwhelmingly For British Alliance

Says Count Okuma; Declares People Insist That Germany Must Be Crushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, March 13.—The Premier, Count Okuma, interviewed by Reuter's representative, stated that feeling in Japan overwhelmingly supports the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He affirms that the Japanese people insist that Germany must be crushed.

MITSUI EX-DIRECTORS FREE

Tokio, March 13.—The ex-Directors of Mitsui and Co., Ltd. of Japan, who were involved in the naval scandal case have been granted a special amnesty, and non-convicted, on March 13.

MACAO'S PRECAUTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, March 13.—In view of the declaration of war by Germany against Portugal, Macao is enforcing port regulations identical to those in force at Hongkong and is exercising very strict surveillance over people arriving from Canton.

The Weather

Cloudy and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 45.2 and the minimum 36.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.2 and 28.8.

Deserts Dancing Floor for the Air

Vernon Castle, standing beside his aeroplane

Norfolk, Va., February 7.—Vernon Castle, whose name, with that of his graceful and pretty wife, Irene, will ever be associated with modern dancing, will be a full fledged aviator soon.

Castle has been studying the gentle art of guiding a refractory aeroplane through the air at an aviation school here, and will be granted a pilot's license in the near future. Then he will return to England, his native country, and present himself for service in the Royal Flying corps.

RUMANIANS IN MIX-UP WITH AUSTRO-BULGARS

Their Ship Fired on By Bulgarians, Then Shelled By Austrians; Many Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the Bulgarian frontier guard, near Rahovo, on the Danube, fired on a Rumanian ship which was loading a barge in the Rumanian zone.

An Austrian gun-boat ordered the ship to move to the Bulgarian bank of the river and, on meeting with a refusal, shelled it. The Rumanian troops replied.

There were many casualties on both sides.

GEN. LONG RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—Major-General S. S. Long, Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, has resigned.

TURKISH PEACE PARTY PRESENT A MEMORIAL

Seek to Enlist Sultan's Heir In Support of Movement For Separate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

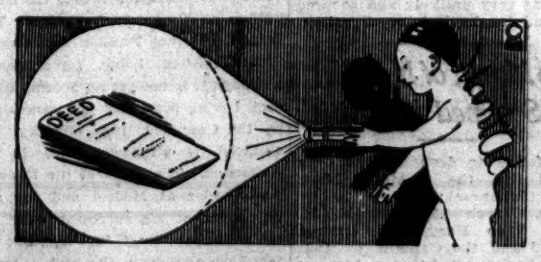
Athens, March 13.—A letter from Constantinople states that a memoir, signed with numerous names, has been presented to the Heir Apparent, which begs him to urge the Sultan of Turkey to make a change of Government, with a view to concluding a separate peace with the Entente.

Canadian Casualties To Date Are 13,868

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—A telegram from Toronto states that the casualties sustained by the Canadian forces to date total 13,868.

"LITTLE PRIVATE DETECTIVES"



Recovering Any Lost Article

You knew nothing of the fact that you had lost a valuable paper until you had occasion to use it. Then you remembered that yesterday you had taken out your pocket book to get a letter for a friend. You did not see the valuable paper after that.

What would you and the rest of Shanghai do if you could not hire at once those little detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS?

For a few cents, they canvass in and around Shanghai and what is more interesting, they canvass the one who happened to find the valuable paper.

Send your ad to 41, Canton Road, when you discover a loss.

TWENTIETH DAY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN BRINGS NO CHANGE

Germans Still Struggle For Mort Homme And Douaumont

LOSSES FRIGHTFUL

Ever Checked By Same Obstacles, Declares Reuter's Report

FT. VAUX NOT LOST

German Official Communique Claims Capture Of 26,000 French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 13.—The second battle of Verdun is still raging but the Verdun defences are unimpaired while the German losses are frightful, which is proof that they are making a desperate attempt.

The battle is growing into attacks on the wings. On the French left the Germans are struggling for possession of Mort Homme and on the right for Douaumont.

The battle has been raging for twenty days but fighting is still confined to around our advanced positions which have been taken and retaken. The Germans are unable to reach a decision, being ever checked by the same obstacles, while they are wearing out and getting exhausted. Having launched at Verdun this huge attack they are bound to keep going as any acknowledgment of its failure would prove disastrous for them.

The Germans, hastening to gratify public opinion at all cost, published in their official communique on March 9 news of the capture of the armored Fort Vaux. They have been compelled to rectify this but being unwilling formally to acknowledge their previous lie the German General Staff has announced that the French, following on severe attacks, have succeeded in regaining a footing in the fort. But the French never left the fort and all the German attacks have been checked on the slopes of the ridge on which it stands.

The neutral press severely criticises the German lies. The "Tribune" of Geneva in a strongly worded leader declares that in financial, commercial and industrial circles of Switzerland nobody trusts Germany any longer. The eyes of neutrals are being opened everywhere, especially in banking circles, and German exchange is falling rapidly every day.

The official review states:—The German Staff is trying to persuade the German people that the German losses at Verdun are slight, but evidence is daily accumulating in France showing that the Germans have lost at least 200,000 men and the last attack at Fort Vaux was terribly costly. It quotes the military critic: "We are destroying Germany's finest army and they are not getting through."

The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—There was no infantry action north of Verdun. The bombardment was continued at Douaumont, Bethincourt and in the Woevre.

The French batteries on the sectors of Moulainville and Ronvaux, eastward of Verdun, displayed great activity along the whole front. A French detachment in Bo's Le Pretre carried out a clever *coup de* main, clearing a German trench, inflicting losses and taking some prisoners.

A French air-squadron dropped heavy bombs on Conflans. Five fires were observed to break out.

Le Matin states that the German losses at Verdun total 200,000.

Germans Capture 26,000 In Meuse Operations

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 12.—Western theater of war.—North-east of Neuville the Germans successfully sprung a mine and occupied the crater.

In the district west of the Meuse the French attempted unsuccessful

attacks against the new German positions; the enemy suffered serious losses. On the heights east of the Meuse and in the Woevre Plain only artillery engagements of more or less violent character occurred.

The number of prisoners and the booty captured since the beginning of the operations in the Meuse district, given in the reports of February 29 and March 4, have increased in the meantime to 430 officers, 26,042 unwounded men, 189 cannon of which 41 are heavy ones, and 232 machine guns.

Near Obersept, the French, in spite of repeated attacks, were unable to reconquer their former positions. All their attacks were repulsed with losses.

Bakers of Berlin Stop The Making and Selling Of Pastry for 2 Days

Declaration of War on Portugal Received with Indifference In Germany

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 12.—The Berlin press comments upon the recent discussion in the French Chamber about the fact that the French authorities, three days after the beginning of the war, arrested civilians and detained them in concentration camps.

The French Member of Parliament, Jobert, stated on February 22, that while the Hague Convention recognises civil prisoners of war, nobody had ever thought of interning children and old persons, contrary to all conventions.

The deputy Candice expressed the same ideas in the French Chamber and the Chamber agreed to them. None of the French Ministers ventured any objections. The Berlin papers add that Germany was forced to copy the French procedure as a counter measure.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reprints reports published in the Russian newspaper Vestsherney Vremya about street fighting in Berlin, which describe in a most theatrical fashion riots which it says occurred on the occasion of the funeral of a student. The Lokalanzeiger thinks it superfluous to add anything since it seems to be impossible to enlighten people who believe in such nonsense.

A German non-commissioned officer, who has returned from Russia, states under oath, that four days before the declaration of war the Russians arrested the crews of the German ships then in Russian ports and sent them into the interior.

Berlin newspapers report that English shipping companies are announcing on posters in Zurich, that their ships sail under the neutral American flag.

The military authorities of Berlin have forbidden the bakers to make and sell pastry during the 18th and 19th March. The reason is, that recently at some places flour for bread was insufficient while at the same time there was plenty of pastry for sale.

Berlin papers, commenting upon the state of war, now existing between Germany and Portugal, state, that in fact no change has taken place in view of the attitude of Portugal since the beginning of the war. This is also the general impression of the public since the declaration of war was received by the population with complete indifference.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million Marks	against last week.
Gold reserve	2458,0	† 0,94
Commercial papers and treasury bills	5852,0	† 71,0
Circulation of bank notes	6532,0	— 22,0
Private deposits ..	1896,0	— 89,0
Gold reserve, covering circulation of bank notes	37,6%	† 0,1%
Money borrowed from loan banks against security.	1442,0	—164,4

CUSTOMS CHANGES

Several transfers from the Shanghai Customs staff have been announced. Mr. P. A. Kalleberg, acting boat officer, is going to Yochow. The other changes are:—Mr. G. E. Shepherd to Canton, Messrs. A. Roe and G. Albert to Kowloon, Mr. W. P. Galvin to Tientsin, Mr. F. Persson to Ichang, Mr. V. A. Maunder to Canton and Mr. R. A. Komaroff to Kongmoon.

U.S. House Committee Approves Philippines Bill Without Change

Washington, March 2.—The Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives has ordered a favorable report on the Philippines bill, recommending the passage of the measure as already passed by the senate, without any changes and including the Clarke amendment.

The vote of the committee, of which Representative Jones, original author of the bill, is chairman, stood 11 in favor and 7 votes against.

The minority based its objections to the measure largely on the Clarke amendment. It is expected that the bill will come up for a vote shortly.

The Clarke amendment provides for the independence of the Philippines in not less than two years nor more than four years after the passage of the Jones bill "provided that if the President at the expiration of said period of four years shall find that the condition of the internal and external affairs of the Philippines in respect to stability or efficiency of proposed government thereof is such as to warrant him in so doing, he is hereby further authorized, by proclamation duly made and published, to extend said time to and including date of the final adjournment of the session of Congress which shall commence next after the date of the expiration of said period of four years and thus afford Congress, in its discretion, an opportunity to further consider the situation in said Philippines, but any such extension of time by the President shall not otherwise suspend or nullify the operative force of this act unless Congress shall hereafter so direct."

Mixed Court Sends Rebel to Arsenal

Alleged To Be Implicated In Chaoho Affair; Investigate Case of Armed Man

A rebel named Gee Sing-tsoo was handed over to the Chinese authorities yesterday by the Mixed Court. It had been alleged that Gee was a member of the rebel party that boarded and held temporarily the cruiser Chaoho. When he was arrested in the Settlement, a rebel uniform, two swords, and a dagger were found in his room.

Mr. Perkins, American assessor, and Magistrate Wong heard the case. Mr. G. D. Musso prosecuted for the Chinese Government and Mr. Kikuchi appeared for the defense. At the former hearing it was shown that the prisoner was in jail at Nanking during the Second Revolution but that he was released with other prisoners by troops under Ho Hai-ming. The defense contended that the prisoner should not be handed back to the Chinese authorities because he was turned loose by the authorities who at the time were holding the city. Mr. Musso contented himself with proving that the man was an escaped prisoner. He was up yesterday for sentence.

Another case with a possible rebel angle was heard in the Mixed Court yesterday. A Chinese named Sung Tsz-bing was charged with having in his possession a loaded Browning automatic. Detective Quayle said that he arrested the prisoner on Monday night as he was coming over from Frenchtown with four other men. The witness said that the excuse made by the man for having the arms was that he was in the employ of a Chinese government detective who had sent him to the French Concession to look into rebel plots. The detective said that this story was very unlikely and secured a remand for further investigation.

Sado Maru, of N.Y.K., Is Stopped by British

The following despatch has been received by the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):

Tokio, March 13.—The N.Y.K. steamer Sado Maru has entered Nagasaki and the Captain of that steamer has reported that on his way to Nagasaki a British warship fired on the steamer two blank shots and stopped her and searched over 80 passengers.

Upon receiving the report the public in Japan has shown much ill-feeling towards the British Navy. The Japanese Government is still investigating into all the cases and is not in a position to make any official protest to the British Government.

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China Realty Co., Ltd.

CHARGE OFFICERS WITH SMUGGLING 86 CHINESE

'Frisco Grand Jury Returns Twenty-Nine True Bills in Mongolia Case

San Francisco, Cal., February 9.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against 29 persons charged with conspiracy to smuggle into this country 86 Chinese on board the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia last October.

Among those indicted are Assistant Immigration Inspector W. F. Boyce, Inspectors David Graham, Joseph Strand, Frank Hayes, W. C. Glendenning and L. J. Smith, Customs Broker W. H. Thorneley, Purser Hunt of the Mongolia, First Assistant Purser Scott, Steward Richards, Steerage Steward Wolfe and Watchman Gerarty, and 15 Chinese were also indicted. The indictment of Captain Rice and Chief Officer Brennan are not contemplated, it is declared.

National Christian Endeavour Convention, At Hangchow in April

Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavour Society and President of the World's C. E. Union, is coming to China to attend the National C. E. Convention, which is to be held at Hangchow, April 6-10.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark are now in Japan, attending the Japanese National C. E. Convention. He has had interviews with Count Okuma and other officials, and is to have an audience with the Emperor.

Enroute to the convention, Dr. Clark will visit Korea and will have meetings in Mukden, Peking, Paotingfu, Tsinanfu, Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai. He will address the Shanghai Missionary Association on Tuesday evening, April 4, and a Chinese C. E. Rally in Shanghai on April 5. Dr. and Mrs. Clark sail for America on April 11.

The National C. E. Convention at Hangchow will probably be one of the largest and most influential missionary meetings ever held in China. There will be many prominent speakers, both Chinese and foreigners. Missionaries and Chinese Christians of all denominations may attend the convention. Half fare rates have been granted by the railroads and special coaches will be reserved for the delegates.

Further information regarding the convention may be had by addressing Mr. Edgar E. Strother, General Secretary U. S. C. E. for China, 9 Woosung Road, Shanghai.

'Almanach de Gotha' Mystery Unexplained

News Affecting Tokio And Madrid Russian Embassies Is Anticipated

Petrograd, March 6.—The former Russian Vice-Consul at Shanghai, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, reveals some startling statements in the latest edition of Almanach de Gotha. The return of the Russian Ambassador from Tokio to home, for instance, although it is not yet an accomplished fact, having been only just sanctioned by the Czar and not officially announced, is already printed in the Almanach. The recall of the Russian Ambassador at Madrid and the appointment of his successor were announced about three days ago, but the facts are already in the book.—*Asahi.*

Chinese Press Reports

The Eastern Times: A report from the South is that Kwangsi has formally declared independence.

The new memorial dollars minted at Tientsin in honor of the President-Emperor Yuan Shih-k'ai, amount to $100,000 which sum is to be used as a relief fund for Hunan.

The China Times: More than 20 districts north of Shensi have revolted against the government. The government troops, three battalions in all, who are ordered to proceed to Szechuen, have been attacked by the Shensi Republican troops. Two complete battalions of the government troops have been annihilated.

The Sin Wan Pao: The Yangchow authority has found the rebels' secret office in Yangchow and has arrested Ho Hang-chen and Li Cheng-fong.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 19

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore..,Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of March 4 is due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The American mail left San Francisco on February 22, was due at Yokohama on March 12, and is due to arrive here on or about March 18, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on Feb. 22, was due at Yokohama on March 10, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th.

Yungning Rebels Are Surrounded

(Continued from Page 1)

munications and Salt Bank together $4,000,000 for the Interior Loan. During the next half year the employees of the Government are to be paid 10 to 40% of their salaries in loan bonds.

The mint in Tientsin has been ordered to stop the coinage of the new imperial dollars. The dollars already coined are to be issued for relief expenditures.

Republican Plots Here

The Peking government recently sent two chief detectives to Shanghai to investigate the activity of the Members of the former National Assembly who are here planning to organise a Provisional National Assembly for the Yunnan government. The Peking government had been informed that the members of the former National Assembly, including the representatives of 13 provinces, have been very active here in behalf of the Yunnan and Kweichow Republicans.

These new detectives are understood to have made a report to the Generalissimo's Office, somewhat as follows:

"Owing to the activity of the members of the former National Assembly, the Shanghai rebels have established a good connection with the Yunnan-Kweichow insurgents. Over 90 members of the former National Assembly are in Shanghai including many famous members of the Kuo Min Tong and these people have been meeting each other very often since the outbreak of Yunnan.

"The Yunnan insurgents have despatched delegates to Shanghai to consult with these men about an outbreak in this part of the country, and the following are their plans:

"1. To recruit secretly from among the disbanded soldiers of Kiangsu province 2,000 men who shall be divided into several battalions, such as the Dare-to-Dies, the Pioneers, the Campaigners, etc.

"2. To send capable men to induce troops to rebel against the government.

"3. To secure financial support from the wealthy merchants.

"4. To effect an outbreak either at Shanghai or Nanking as soon as possible."

In addition, the report warns the government that men of importance must be summoned away from Shanghai, as, otherwise, they will sooner or later be forced to join the Republicans.

He Talked Too Much

Huang Ping-nan, a native of Hupeh, owing to anti-government agitation at a tea house in Chapei yesterday morning, was arrested by the Chinese police.

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PRESIDENT IS ELATED OVER DEFENSE CROWDS

Enthusiasm for Preparedness A Tonic to Mr. Wilson; His Popularity Mounting

WARM ST. LOUIS WELCOME

Addresses 18,000 People, Who Meet His Appeal for Support with Cheers

Indianapolis, Ind., February 3.—President Wilson is speeding back to Washington after what has amounted to a triumphal tour of the Middle West. He is going back to rest a bit and to make a survey of the situation as it affects his plans for national defense.

The President's official family want him to start soon on another tour. Senators and Representatives from most of the Southern States already have asked him to include their sections on his next tour. The West and Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains are hardly less insistent. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Denver have presented what they consider strong claims, and it is known that a trip to these cities is receiving careful consideration. It is possible that if the President makes another preparedness tour it will be a combination—a swing to the Northwest, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Denver, and then South, into Texas, possibly returning by way of New Orleans, Birmingham, or Louisville, although nothing has been decided concerning this.

President Wilson goes back to Washington refreshed by the trip, not fatigued, as some thought he would be. The enthusiasm displayed wherever his itinerary has taken him, the throngs which flocked to hear him, have been tonic to his nerves. His 'physician said today that his appetite was good and that his rest had been unimpaired. The addresses delivered apparently have been as beneficial as his usual game of golf.

President Gratified Over Trip

The President is obviously pleased by the welcome he has received in every State and city he has visited and because of the overwhelming sentiment that he found for his preparedness program in sections where report had it that the program would meet with determined, if not bitter, opposition.

Every effort has been made by the President to keep politics out of his trip. Nevertheless, the tour has won for the President a great and growing popularity in Republican strongholds, a fact which has supplied cause for much worry among the Republican leaders, who had asserted that Mr. Wilson's strength was on the wane.

If it is on the wane there has been nothing on this trip to indicate it. Instead, there has been overwhelming evidence that the President has the confidence and affection of the people of the Middle West, and that includes cities where if has been said he was in disfavor with the strong German element because of his attitude in the international relations of this nation.

The tour, despite every effort to strip from it any political import or intent, has started the political campaign in the Middle West buzzing. It has stirred up endless talk of candidates and platforms; it has caused the people to think deeply and to wonder who the man will be upon whom the Republicans will settle for their Presidential candidate.

Welcomed by 1,000,000 Americans

The task of estimating the number of people who turned out to welcome Mr. Wilson on this tour is no easy one. An estimate made by one person put it at 1,000,000, and probably that is not an exaggeration. It gives some idea of the spontaneity of the reception everywhere.

A remarkable feature of the tour has been that the cities where it was said that Mr. Wilson would meet with the most violent opposition to his preparedness plan and where he might even come face to face with personal enmity, have had nothing but applause for him. Perhaps the most enthusiastic demonstration of all was in Kansas City. Although Des Moines, said to be a stronghold of the pacifists, rivaled Kansas City in the intensity of its welcome.

St. Louis, with a large German-American population, gave the President a tremendous reception. While the crowds were not so large in Milwaukee, also a German stronghold, the reception was sincerely enthusiastic. Nothing but enthusiasm was found in Cleveland, Chicago, or Pittsburgh. Topeka was in a class by itself. The reception was less enthusiastic, but great crowds turned out, and the general verdict was that, facing odds, the President had won the battle for preparedness there as well.

Bryan strength was not found anywhere. Democratic National Committeeman Sapp of Kansas summed up the situation in a conversation with The New York Times correspondent, who asked if there was any Bryan sentiment left.

"Bryan?" he said. "Why, Bryan is a memory. A lot of us followed him for a long time. We feel sorry for him; that is the kindest way I can put it. But he is no longer a leader. The people of Kansas could not follow him when he quit the Cabinet in a time of stress. You see, we of the Middle West have no use for anything resembling a quitter."

As to Republican Presidential possibilities there has been no end of talk on the tour. Supreme Court Justice Hughes seems to be the strongest man that could be put forward, so far as the Middle West is concerned. There is sentiment for Hughes everywhere. These people of the Middle West want peace above all things, except honor. Many of them literally idolize Mr. Wilson for his efforts in that direction, while they may be opposed to principles of domestic Government for which he stands. And that accounts, in part, for the popularity of Mr. Hughes. The people feel that he is conservative and honest.

Roosevelt Losing Ground

This love of peace is accountable for a reported turning of the tide against Colonel Roosevelt, especially in Iowa and Kansas. Several men in Iowa told The Times correspondent that Roosevelt had shot his bolt there, and cold not carry the State. They were afraid of him, they said, and they predicted that Wilson would sweep the State against Roosevelt. Some said that they were not so sure that Roosevelt, if nominated, might get back into the people's affections, but the majority could not see it that way.

There was much of this sort of anti-Roosevelt feeling in Kansas, although the Colonel undoubtedly still has many supporters there. The indications are that Mr. Wilson's appearance there has hurt the Colonel.

The people of the Middle West expect the line up to be Wilson vs. Hughes or Roosevelt. There is some talk of Elihu Root, but not much. The prevailing opinion in the States visited by the Wilson party seems to be that the President surely will be re-elected if anybody but Justice Hughes runs against him, and that probably he would beat Hughes.

President Wilson has taken the Middle West by surprise. He never made such a campaign before, and he has left a distinctly different impression with the people than they had before. On every side you could hear remarks like this: "I never knew he was such a man as that before." He has struck a note in close sympathy with the feelings of the people, and, as the days have gone by, the President, perhaps because of the genuine warmth of his reception, has seemed to be inspired. His utterances have had new force and he has seemed to win the people more and more as he went along.

It is true also that Mr. Wilson's position on national defense has been greatly misunderstood by many of the people. Scores of men were found who really believed that if Mr. Wilson's program should be put through they would have to immediately enlist and enter upon an era of militarism.

Germans Say Corn Crop Is Twice What They Had Expected

Dutch Steamer Fired On Because She Steamed Toward Submarine

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 11.—The German corn reserve, as now stated by an official census, is 400,000 tons, while only 200,000 had been calculated upon. The surplus is due to the fact that in the November census numerous farmers under-estimated their crops.

The Rheinisch Westfaelisches Kohlensyndikat has signed 30 million Marks of the fourth German war loan.

The Dutch steamer Bandoeng, after her arrival in Rotterdam, reported that she had been fired upon in the Mediterranean by a submarine. She stopped and, after a search, was allowed to continue her trip.

A competent German authority states that the steamer Bandoeng was ordered through signals to stop. Instead of stopping at once, she steered directly against the submarine. Necessarily, the commander of the submarine had to come to the conclusion that the steamer, which carried the Dutch flag, was a disguised British steamer trying to ram the submarine.

Consequently, the submarine opened fire. Only then the steamer stopped and sent a boat with the ship's papers. The captain of the Bandoeng stated that he only intended to approach the submarine in order to decrease the distance. The German Commander was fully entitled to his supposition, since it is generally known that the British steamers missuse the Dutch flag.

The Dutch newspaper Handelsblad reports that, from the mail which was seized by the British and afterwards released, all securities which the British suppose come from Germany and are to be sent via Holland to America are missing.

The age limit for old age pensions in Germany is to be lowered from 70 to 65 years. A bill providing this has already been submitted to the Bundesrat. The German Government, in proposing this measure, is following indications made by the German Parliament, when, on January 13, it unanimously expressed the wish to lower the age limit.

The newspapers publish an army order of the commander of the Verdun army, General Petain, which was found on a French prisoner of the 33rd infantry regiment. Therein, General Petain says: "A manifesto of the Kaiser has revealed the true reasons of the German attack. It is the desperate German situation."

The Emperor never issued such a manifesto. On the contrary, the Germans of the 33rd infantry regiment, to whom the above manifesto is said to be directed, have captured 24 French officers and 874 men, who were very downhearted and bitterly complained about their commanders and their food.

The deeds of the Moewe are such a puzzle to the British that the London Daily Graphic discusses whether the German Admiralty report about the return of the Moewe was only made in order to mislead the British while the Moewe actually is still abroad. The paper cannot believe that the Moewe would have exposed herself to the danger of breaking the British blockade.

The facts are that the Emperor received Count Dohna, the commander of the Moewe, at headquarters and personnally decorated him with the order Pour le Merite. The Emperor decorated the whole crew with the Iron Cross and allowed them several weeks leave of absence. The crew have been ordered to tell as little as possible of the exploits of the Moewe.

According to the latest reports, the German steamers lying in Portugal will be used by British shipping lines to carry coal and war material from Britain to Italy and Salonica. The Portuguese Government gives them during the war in charter to a great Lisbon firm, which will act as middleman for chartering them to the British lines.

In the British House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty tried to ridicule the population of Berlin by saying that it displayed flags after the return of the Moewe. Of course, the population of Berlin as well as of other German cities is proud of the courageous achievements of the German sailors, but displayed flags just as little as for various successes near Verdun, which are now reported almost every day.

The Italian newspaper Ordine reports from Cairo that the recently reported outcome of the rebellion of the Rhedifs has embittered the hatred of the population in Egypt against the British. Bedouins have repeatedly attacked the British troops and also from the Sudan similar revolts are reported. The Egyptian National Committee publishes revolutionary manifestos. These are even being posted in the palace of the Sultan and in the Ministry of the Interior. Many arrests have been made amongst the employees of the Ministry, but the authors have not yet been detected.

Bagdad newspapers report that the Emir Ibn-al-Raschid has declared the Holy War in all cities and villages of his territory. The Emir has ordered the tribes of the Shammar, under the command of the Emir Madshi, to combine with the warriors of the El-Adshman tribe. The economical situation in Redschd is excellent since plenty of rain has fallen and the date crop is abundant.

Constantinople reports that the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, Damianos, has telegraphed to the papers and denied the truth of the reports spread in the foreign press about the ill-treatment of Christians in Palestine. The Patriarch declares that the Christians enjoy full security. The Turkish officials, as well as officers and troops, behave entirely correctly. The clergy and the churches enjoy special protection.

In regard to the recent report of Reuter's according to which the German Ambassador in Washington, Count Bernstorff, is said to have handed to Secretary of State Lansing a new German note, with fresh proposals on the submarine question, competent German authorities state that this report is only partly correct and partly distorts the facts. The truth is that Count Bernstorff handed the United States Government a memorandum which recites the history of the questions and negotiations, but claims no fresh proposals.

Berlin newspapers publish the reports of the speeches made by Mr. Snowden and Sir William Byles in the British Parliament, which apparently were suppressed by the British censor, as they were omitted in the majority of British newspapers, but appeared in the Labor Leader. Sir William Byles said that it was now impossible to tell the truth to his constituency on account of the Defence of the Realm Act.

He stated that, on August 3, 1914, before the outbreak of the war, he was asked to tell his electors that Britain would enter the war on account of Belgium. He then knew that the British navy had been put at the disposal of France on the day preceding the arrival of the reports from Belgium. Therefore, he refused to tell an untruth to his constituency.

Reports have come to hand from Amsterdam that, according to confidential statements made in the military commission by the French Minister of War, General Gallieni, the French casualties up to March 1, 1916, amounted to: Dead 800,000, wounded 1,400,000 (among whom are 400,000 seriously wounded), missing 300,000, thus giving a total of 2,500,000, while the British losses up to the present only amount to 600,000. The communication of the Minister of War is said to have made an overwhelming impression.

Berlin newspapers are publishing reports from neutrals, travelling in Italy, telling of the impression created by soldiers on furlough, who report terrible losses and a hopeless situation on the Austrian front. One battalion of Alpinis alone had 400 dead and the rest were made prisoners by the Austrians.

In another case, a company entered into an engagement with a strength of 200, of whom only 30 returned. The Italian troops are suffering under the cold from exposure, as they mostly come from southern Italy.

The Italian officers declare that they see no chances against the natural and artificial fortifications in the Alps and that the Italians would be unable to resist an Austro-Hungarian attack. The Berlin papers recall the recent debates in the Italian Parliament about the restrictions imposed upon soldiers on furlough.

The Socialist Maffi protested against this policy of control of these soldiers. The Under-Secretary of State of the Interior, Celesia, answered that the soldiers were making incorrect reports, which necessitated special control.

Reports from Sofia state that, yesterday, the Russian torpedo-boat Leitenant Pushtshin (launched 1906, 356 tons, 64 crew) was sunk by a mine; 4 officers and 11 sailors were rescued by Bulgarians.

Vienna newspapers report that the citizens of the United States living in Austria, since several months have been refused permission by the American Consulate to travel to Germany. The explanation was given that American citizens ought not, without absolute necessity, to make voyages into belligerent countries.

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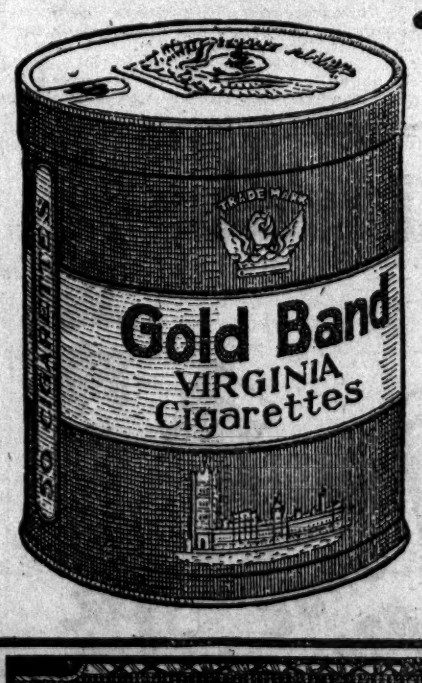

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INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

approaches. A message from Toronto says three battalions of men are held in readness to be rushed to the border if needed. Even the Home Guard at Bridgeburg have been called out and are assisting the regulars in patrolling.

All trains are searched and ferry boats are manned by soldiers as they approach the Canadian shore. A machine gun detachment has been ordered to Fort Erie and it is said that the military commmander at that place has asked that a battery of artillery be sent.

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S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C., headquarters, 15, Canton Road, Shanghai. March 14, 1916.

24. Corps Parade.—The Corps will parade as under for Field Operations on Saturday, March 18, 1916.

Blue Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxims 2 guns, "A" Co. (British), Customs, American, Chinese and Italian Companies.

Place of rendezvous will be confidentially notified to each side.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

O. C.—Captain R. H. Gaskin.

Red Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxims 2 guns, Engineers, "B" Co. (British), Portuguese, Japanese and Shanghai Scottish.

Place of rendezvous will be confidentially notified to each side.

Dress.—Drill order with caps.

O. C.—Captain R. W. Davis.

Blank ammunition, 3 rounds per gun and rifle.

News Brevities

In yesterday's issue of The China Press the following birth notice appeared:—"At No. 7, Tongshan Road, Shanghai, on March 13, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Baptiston, a daughter." The name in this notice should have been Baptista, instead of Baptiston.

* * *

The management of the Apollo Theatre announces that the great Daniel Frohman film "The Prisoner of Zenda," dramatized from Anthony Hope's famous novel, will be shown tonight and tomorrow night, in place of the war pictures previously advertised.

* * *

Sergeant A. F. Grimble of the 10th Yorkshire who formerly was a member of the Shanghai police force, has been recommended for the "D.C.M." for gallant conduct near Armentiers on December 19. On that date he was wounded and both legs had to be amputated. He writes from Wharncliffe Hospital, Sheffield:—"I did about three months' trench warfare and though I paid the penalty I am satisfied at heart, and this has helped me through the last few weeks of agonising pain."

* * *

Mr. Walter A. Adams, formerly court reporter for the United States Court for China, has resigned that position and has been appointed vice-consul. Mr. Adams had been with the court about two years.

* * *

Six new freight vessels of 7,300 tons each, which will shortly be completed by the N.Y.K., will be placed by that company on its European line. Two of these, which are now under construction at the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki docks, will be completed in May and the other four will be completed in June and July. The prospects for the line is bright. The route will be made shorter after the re-opening of the Panama Canal, and these freight vessels, which are now making homeward trips via the Cape of Good Hope, will come to Japan through the canal, saving at least one month.—Japan Advertiser.

Pack of Baden-Powell Wolf Cubs Formed Here

It Starts With A Strength Of Sixty Youngsters, 6 to 10 Years Old

The formation of the 1st Shanghai Pack of Baden-Powell Wolf Cubs to be run in conjunction with the 1st Shanghai B.-P. Scout Troop has recently been authorised by the Local Association, and commences its Official career with a strength of sixty (60) Cubs.

The Troop Scoutmaster has been appointed Cubmaster ex Officio and is responsible for the Pack, as well as for the Troop of Scouts.

The Age for a Wolf Cub is from 6 to 10 years; on reaching the latter age, he must either become a Scout or cease to be a Cub.

The following Schools have had Cubs in un-official course of training by B.-P. Scout Officers for some considerable time: The Cathedral, Public and Shanghai High Schools with some 15 Cubs each and the French Municipal School commences with 15.

The Scout Troop has attached to it two Patrols composed of our Allies; the same arrangement exists with the Cub Pack.

The Annual Fee for each Cub due to the Local Association is Three dollars ($3) to be paid terminally in advance to the Officer in charge of each School Section.

The Uniform adopted is as at present, i.e. ,a blue jersey, blue shorts, the School Cap, and a Scarf of which one will be arranged for the Pack.

Training will go on as at present and a Manual of Training adapted to local needs will be compiled and issued in due course.

The Pack will be paraded at general Headquarters or other suitable place as selected not less than once a term.

Badges will be issued as necessary; the cost of these is included in the annual fee which also covers cost of registration by the Association in London.

Particulars of training and any other information that may be required can be obtained from the Scoutmaster, B.-P. Scout Headquarters, Rowing Club Building.

NEAR PANIC IN CANADA

Dominion Holds 14,000 Troops To Stop German Invasion

Buffalo, February 13.—Although the Canadian authorities are maintaining secrecy and a rigid press censorship has been established, it is known that the Canadian border tonight was bristling with armed men. At least 14,000 soldiers were on duty bteween Fort Erie, just across the river from Buffalo and Lewiston, near the mouth of the Niagara River, or were held in reserve ready for any emergency. The 84th Overseas Battalion arrived tonight from Brantford, Ont., and was assigned to duty along the border.

On this side of the border the cause for the intense alarm in Canada seems absurd, but the Canadians are taking it very seriously. They believe that a plot exists to send 10,000 armed Germans and Austrians across the river to seize the power house, bridges, and munition plants. Canadian Secret Service agents have been working here for weeks and it is said that Washington has been notified that a plot actually exists. A number of United States Secret Service men arrived here today. So far as the Buffalo police can learn the stories lack foundation in fact, but the Canadians refuse to be assured.

Every person crossinginto Canada is subject to rigid scrutiny at Niagara Falls, Ont., where there are some important factories as well as the power plants supplying most of the province of Ontario. The guards have been doubled and machine guns have been placed at all of the bridge

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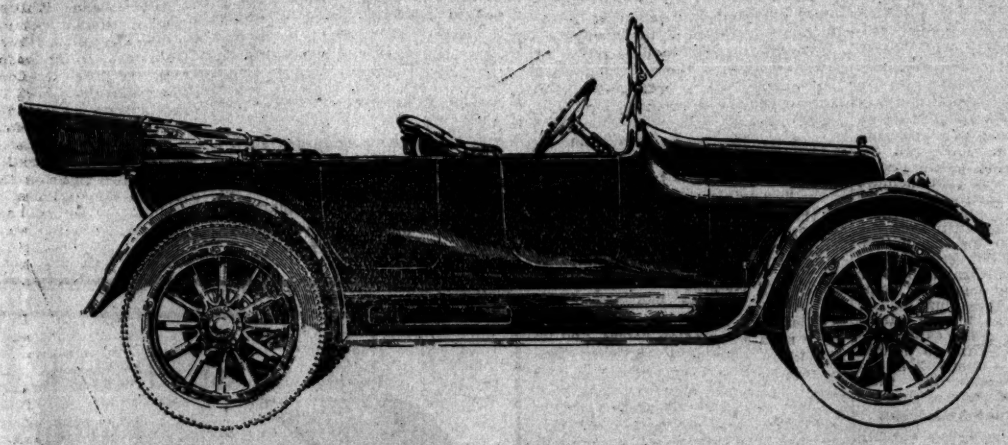

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The motor—sturdy and highly efficient—is of the latest and most approved en bloc type with a long stroke and small bore. It is designed for economical operation.

The long, low streamline body, with sloping bonnet, one-piece cowl, crowned fenders and full curved back is most attractive in appearance.

Cantilever rear springs not only accentuate the long and low appearance but add much to the easy riding qualities of the car. They are probably the easiest riding springs ever designed.

In spite of its rugged strength and long wheelbase the car is light, weighing only 2160 pounds.

Large tyres give greater mileage and greater comfort than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

In addition to these big advantages this Overland has electric lights and self starter; an easy operating clutch with adjustable pedals; larger powerful brakes, demountable rims—everything that makes a car strictly up-to-date.

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Right hand drive—center levers
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Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 41" x 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—to one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
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Anglo-Java Vote 12,500 Shares

(Continued from Page 1)

cost of repairs to the machinery is included and that, as the machinery becomes older, the cost of upkeep and renewals become heavier.

The increased charge for upkeep of gardens is due, firstly, to the fact that a much larger area was treated as being in bearing than was actually the case and, secondly, because those gardens from which the coffee and cocoa trees were removed were given very intensive cultivation after the removal. While I do not wish to make a definite statement, I think that the cost for the current year will be somewhat less.

As regards the coffee and cocoa, the production cost, although apparently higher than for 1914, was actually less, since the figures given in the report include the cost of removing the old coffee and cocoa trees from the gardens.

Reduced Rubber Production

The cost of producing the rubber on Djarangan estate shows a reduction from that of the previous year and may be regarded as satisfactory, I think, when it is remembered that the average number of trees tapped was increased from 27,380 to 116,340 within the year, or in other words by 89,000. The yields per acre, on both estates, I think you will consider satisfactory and I should only like to say that the acreages taken to arrive at the figures given for the yield are not those represented by the average number of trees tapped, but by the number of trees marked for tapping, which is an entirely different thing.

For the current year the crops are estimated as follows:

For Limburg, the rubber yield is estimated at 750,000 lbs. and for Djarangan at 280,000 lbs., making a total of 1,030,000 lbs., of which 180 tons have been sold forward for delivery throughout the year, at an average price of 2s. 9d. per pound F. O. B.

Of coffee, we hope to harvest 8,500 piculs on Limburg and 3,000 piculs on Djarangan, or a total of 11,500 piculs. In addition, Limburg, it is estimated, will produce 8,000 piculs of hemp and 400 piculs of cocoa.

As regards the current prices for these commodities, while most of you keep *au fait* with the price of rubber, it is not likely that you follow closely the other markets. The coffee market during the last six months has advanced steadily and first quality Robusta was quoted on February 16, in Java at f.67½ to f.70 per picul for spot cargo, whereas the forward price was more or less nominal at about f.48 per picul. Since this report was written the price has further advanced and we have sold forward Robusta coffee, unsorted, at f.52 per picul.

Out of an estimated harvest of 11,000 piculs, your Directors have sold forward 3,500 piculs at an average price of f.43¼ per picul unsorted. The price of hemp also has improved lately, the last sale having realized £43 per ton, which works out at approximately f.19 per picul F. O. B. Java, as against an average of f.15.66 for the year under review. No hemp has been sold forward. Cocoa prices, in sympathy with nearly everything else, have also advanced.

Accounts Analysed

Turning now to the accounts and dealing with the working accounts first, I should like to point out that, on Limburg Landen, 75% of general expenditure has been charged to revenue and on Djarangan estate 50% and that, as usual, the cost of repairs to buildings and the maintenance of the roads and bridges, have also been charged to working account. For the current year, your directors hope to be able to charge the whole of general expenditure on Limburg estate to working account and on Djarangan estate at least 75%.

In the balance sheet of Djarangan estate, you will see that, on new rubber clearings, there were spent some f.22,800 for the upkeep of the immature areas. For the current year, the expenditure under this heading is expected to be considerably less, as nearly the entire planted area will be treated as if in bearing before the end of this year, but, of course, by saying this, I do not mean that all the trees on the estate will be in tapping.

The only other heavy expenditure on capital account during the year was for new buildings, which cost f.18,763. The bulk of this was for a new rubber drying house, which has a capacity sufficient for some time to come and some f.6,000 were spent for new coolie houses.

In connection with the latter, I should remind you, I think, that further expenditure under this heading must be anticipated, since it is necessary, under the terms of a new regulation, to render rat-proof all existing houses and we must continue to provide accommodation for the increasing labor force.

In the balance sheet of Limburg Landen, you will see that the rubber clearings, under development account, required an expenditure of f.57,500. On this estate, as well, I think we may look for a considerable reduction under this heading during the current year, since a much larger area will be in bearing and, if any new areas are planted, they will be smaller than those opened up last year.

New Buildings and Plant

This applies also to coffee clearings, but, for new buildings and new machinery, we must again be prepared for heavy expenditure and the estimates under these two headings for the current year run into f.75,000, of which assistants' and coolie houses will absorb f.35,000, extensions to the rubber plant f.10,000 a hemp hydraulic press f.15,000 and a motor, as a reserve power in case of an accident to the turbine f.15,000. These items are necessary and essential for the welfare of your property, a fact which I hope you will recognize as your directors do but I am not sure that we shall be able to keep the expenditure within these limits, owing to the all round advance in the price of nearly everything.

It may be as well for me also to tell you now, that, in the near future, we shall probably be required to erect a hospital on Limburg estate and I don't think the chief manager's house will continue to be habitable for many years more. It is now in its 55th year and that it is still habitable speaks well for the materials employed and the construction work, in that land of earthquakes, white ants, deluges and droughts.

Dealing with the estates in general, it is hardly necessary for me to say, I think, that they have been kept in first-class condition at all times, so far as weather conditions permitted. I should like again to record the directors' appreciation of the good services rendered by the managers and their staffs.

Proposed Share Issue

Now gentlemen, I will deal with the question of the issue of the 50,000 shares to the vendors. In the first place, I am to express the regret which your directors feel that the wording of the report in regard to this important matter and the unavoidable delay in issuing same should have given rise to so much doubt and consternation. They still think, however, that a careful perusal of the report makes the position quite clear.

Your directors took the view that you were entitled to the dividend they recommended, firstly, since it represented, together with the two interim dividends paid, rather less than 75% of the year's profit and, secondly, because there had been put back into development, out of profit, during the last 6 years, an aggregate of almost £50,000. You will admit, I think, that there are at least two viewpoints from which any issue must be regarded and that it is just as necessary for your directors to give consideration to those shareholders to whom a dividend is necessary as to those who may be willing and financially in a position to forego it.

Those in the former class, I can assure you, are represented by no small proportion of our 800 shareholders, among whom there are many original members who look upon their holdings in the company purely as an investment and are more or less dependent on the dividends to augment their income. Now, in order to carry out this recommendation, it was necessary for them to tell you how they proposed to provide the funds and then, to leave it to you to adopt their recommendation, or to reject it, as you saw fit and this is what they did.

Your directors felt, and still feel, that the vendors, under the agreement, had a right to these shares and in this view they are supported by the company's legal advisor, who is himself a large shareholder and represents other large interests.

'Deal of Misapprehension'

A good deal of misapprehension seems to have arisen through articles which have appeared in the newspapers. Gentlemen, your directors welcome criticism at all times, so long as that criticism is intelligent and fair, but they deprecate in the strongest terms any attempt which is made to deceive you.

One of the reasons which induced your directors to make this recommendation was that the company is precluded, under the terms of the agreement with the vendors, from borrowing money until these 50,000 shares are issued and the agreement is cancelled.

I now come to the question, does the company need further working capital? If you will refer again to the accounts of the Dutch companies, you will find that the cash in the bank and on the estates at the end of the year was as follows:—Limburg Landen f.36,000; Djarangan f.31,000; or, altogether f.67,000 and you will also find that the amount due to sundry creditors was over f.67,000, of which, I may say, no less than f.60,000 was for uncollected taxes and unpaid wages. Happily, the tax collector did not call around and we were able to carry along.

There has been a good deal of talk about the unsold stocks and why they were not realized. Now, what is the position in regard to these? An examination of the accounts will show you that there was on hand unsold at the end of the year the following: 94,945 lbs. of rubber, 1,830 piculs of hemp; 528 piculs of cocoa, with a value running into f.190,000.

But, gentlemen, of these 94,945 lbs. of rubber, 80,114 lbs. were produced in December and, of the 1,830 piculs of hemp, 790 piculs were produced in that month. You all know a great deal about rubber and, consequently, you must be aware that the December output could not be manufactured, dried, sorted and packed and then reach the shipping port much before the end of January.

Details About Hemp

It is possible, however, that you do not know so much about hemp. Let me tell you, then, that hemp is dried and bleached in the sun, that there is very little sun during the rainy season and that, frequently, quite two months elapse after the harvest before the hemp can be despatched from the estate.

I should now like to tell you that the estimated expenditure for this year amounts to no less than f.900,000 and that the January expenditure reached f.69,000. I have shown you that, at the end of the year, the cash in hand in Java was hardly sufficient to satisfy the amounts due to sundry creditors and I think I have shown you that the Java companies could not expect to receive much in the way of funds during January, or even February, unless there was a local market.

Now, I appeal to you, gentlemen, as business men, do you think that you should work a company of this magnitude on such a narrow margin of working capital? More especially in these days of no ships, or, at best, very infrequent sailings.

As you are aware, the February output of rubber was 89,000 lbs. and I hope that we shall soon see it over 100,000 lbs. a month. You may take it from me that, on an average, at least a month is required for manufacture, drying, sorting, packing and delivery to tide water. Formerly, we were able to ship our produce to Europe every week, or, at least, fortnightly, but now we may consider ourselves lucky if we get an opportunity to ship once a month and, during March, we are informed there will not be a steamer.

Most of the steamers are now going via the Cape, which means nearly 8 weeks and then, in London, it takes, roughly, 6 weeks to get delivery of the produce, effect a sale and obtain the proceeds. In other words, we must count on 5 months between the harvest and the receipt of the proceeds.

500,000 lbs. Unsold Rubber

This means that the unsold stock of rubber will amount to 500,000 lbs. very soon and you must be prepared to see the unsold stocks increase very considerably.

Now, I should like to say something about coffee. Unlike the rubber, the coffee has a season and that season depends upon the blossom. The coffee, like other fruits, must be picked when ripe and the pluckers must be paid at the end of each day's work. But the berry is not ready for market for 6 weeks or 2 months after plucking and, during all this time, we are paying out money for the harvest and manufacture and are accumulating stocks, but we are receiving nothing.

I should like now to say a few words in regard to the additional land adjoining Djarangan estate and for which, as you learned from the report, we are in treaty. Let me start by telling you that you are in no way committed to the purchase of this land. All that has been done so far is to endeavor to secure an option to purchase it.

As you will see from the plan of Djarangan estate, hanging on the wall behind me, the property is cut in two by a piece of Government land let out to the natives. The additional land, if acquired, would join up these two divisions and give us a good road from one division to the other, thereby greatly facilitating the transport of crops and supplies to and from the main establishment, but the principal advantage lies in the fact that, by acquiring this property, we should find ourselves in a position to control the labor market in this district, since this is the only other estate in the neighborhood and, consequently, our only likely competitor for labor.

Djarangan's Cost

The price which your directors had in mind to pay for this was one that, together with the cost of developing it with hevea, would permit of its being brought into full bearing at an inclusive figure of £20 per acre. If you will turn to the balance sheet of Djarangan, you will find that this estate cost f. 146,567.10 and that the sum of f. 231,249.87 has been spent for developing it as a rubber estate. Converting these figures into sterling, the cost per acre, exclusive of the cost of buildings, machinery, etc., works out at £18.15.0 per acre and will not, I think, exceed £20 at the end of the current year, when it may be regarded as fully developed.

Gentlemen, if we can add to this estate another 670 acres, fully developed with hevea, at a cost, inclusive of the necessary assistants' quarters and coolie houses, of £20 per acre, do you not regard it as a desirable acquisition? More especially, if you bear in mind the other advantages to which I have referred.

At the present time, you have 7,421 acres planted for a capital of £225,000, or £30.6.5 per acre. If the remaining capital is issued and if this additional land is acquired, the cost per planted acre will then work out at £30.17.3, a difference of only 10s. 10d. per acre.

Need For More Capital

Gentlemen, I think if you give this matter the consideration it deserves, you cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the company has need for more working capital and that the acquisition of this additional land is very desirable.

I now come to the meeting which took place between your directors and some representative shareholders. I may say that your directors welcomed the opportunity thus afforded them to discuss all the pros and cons of the case, to dissipate many and various idle and stupid rumors, in which they think they were successful and, finally, to endeavor to find a solution of the question.

As you are aware, a compromise was arranged; the suggestion to that effect having come from the delegation of shareholders. About the merits of that compromise, I am not going to enlarge. It will suffice, I think, if I say that the gentlemen who met your directors are convinced that the vendors have certain rights under the agreement and that it would be to the company's advantage to acquire those rights.

The compromise arranged is, in effect, a purchase of those rights by the cancellation of the agreement and the resolution which will be proposed will be, in effect, that, of the 50,000 unissued shares, approximately 37,500 will be offered to the shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every twelve old ones, at par, namely, Tls. 4.50 per share and that the remainder of the unissued shares will be issued to the vendors at Tls. 4.50 each.

Gentlemen, I am sorry I have had to take up so much of your time. That concludes my remarks, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. Speelman's Criticism

Mr. Speelman referred to the delay in the issue of the report and continued: The directors told us by advertisement—I don't know how many days before the report came out—that a dividend of forty-five cents would be recommended and then we got a cold douche on being told that this dividend would be subject to the issue of a large amount of shares to Wattie and Co., under an old agreement. I don't know whether the directors thought that we were a negligible quantity, or that, as shareholders, we were bound to have the same opinion as themselves.

In any case, anyone who wanted to oppose it had no legal time to give notice. The result has been an agitation to stop the issue. I was one of the parties instrumental in taking off the gloves and I am glad that, at the present time, there is no intention to issue the whole of the shares.

Now, as to the agreement concluded in June, 1915, by which the company secures the services of the firm of Wattie and Co. for a period of ten years. There is a feeling amongst the shareholders that this contract should not have been renewed. (Considerable applause greeted this remark).

I, personally, think that the directors, as directors of the company, have a perfect right to enter into any agreement for any period they think fit, if they are convinced that the secretaries have rendered satisfactory service. I also look at this point quite differently from many shareholders.

It may appear to some that this contract is too long, but I think that the secretaries of rubber companies are entitled to some consideration. You cannot expect them to organise an office staff and engage people to run the work of the company well and be exposed to the possibility that a few people might get control of the shares and transfer the secretaryship to another firm who were their friends.

Objects to Agents' Contracts

In these circumstances, they have a perfect right to a contract, but I find the statement of the directors that they have secured the services of Wattie and Co. for ten years, as secretaries in Shanghai and as agents in Java and London. All the Shanghai rubber companies, for the reason I have just stated, contract for a certain number of years with Shanghai secretaries, but I am not aware that any have got contracts for a number of years with Singapore and London agents.

The Anglo-Java company is simply a holding company; we hold all the shares in two Dutch companies and we must be in absolutely strict order with the Dutch laws. They have got their own board of directors in Java and if these companies are working and shipping rubber they are doing it on their own account, whilst we are only entitled to the profits.

So how can we appoint Wattie and Co. as our agents in Java and London and, if we give them a contract, what have they got to do in Java and London? I should also like to clear up another doubt. Wattie and Co. are certainly entitled to a good fee and perhaps a share of the profits, as a result of the company here, but do they also get a commission for managing the Dutch companies?

The chairman: The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., is a holding company and it owns all of the shares in the two Dutch companies. Both these Dutch companies have directors. Wattie and Co. act as secretaries in Shanghai for Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., and in Java as agents and directors of the two Dutch companies.

Only One Commission

In Java they get a fee as directors and agents and for keeping the books, the same as the agents in the Straits. They also get a commission on the sale of produce. There is only one commission paid on the sale of produce.

It seems to be in the minds of many people that Wattie and Co. in Java and Wattie and Co. in London get a commission on the same produce. That is not true. Only one commission is paid. It may be paid in London, Java or Singapore, but there is only one. It makes very little difference so long as the sales are effected properly. It is paid wherever a sale is effected.

Mr. A. W. Burkill: You mentioned the question that, under this agreement, no loans could be made until these shares had been issued. In the ordinary way, most companies here, when shipping produce, draw against the same by bills on the bank. Do you consider that a loan?

The chairman: Do you want me to reply as chairman of this company, or as chairman of Wattie and Company?

Mr. Burkill: I know it is very difficult for you. You ought to act in the interests of this company. You refer to shipments of rubber. With shipments like that, surely you could draw against them.

The chairman: I see no reason why we should not draw against them. We have done it in the past and should do it in the future. I cannot tell you when was the last date we drew against them.

Mr. Maguire: If we are in want of money, we want to know where it is available.

Rubber Shipments

Mr. Burkill: There were about 80,000 lbs. of rubber taken into stock at the end of December, not to be packed, etc., until the end of January. I presume that has now been shipped.

The chairman: In January the unsold stock was 131,500 lbs., at the end of December it was 94,945 lbs. and there was 46,300 lbs. sold and paid for. The unsold stock of hemp increased by 500 piculs and of cocoa by 44 piculs.

Mr. Burkill: We could be held up by want of steamers, but there is a way of finance known as drawing against goods in the course of shipment. Have you drawn anything since the end of the year to date?

The chairman: I don't think we have.

Mr. Burkill: Well, why not, if you are in want of money?

The chairman: We want money for a specific purpose. If we wanted money so badly as all that, we should have to raise it. The reason we have not drawn against shipments is because we have sold most of our produce for payment in Java by the end of the year. The reason why we did not draw against the shipment which went forward in January was that I wrote down to Java and told them not to so long as the exchange was unfavorable. It dropped over ten per cent and I was definitely informed by a banker in Shanghai that an arrangement had been made to protect the value of sterling in Java and that it would shortly improve. Therefore, there was no reason to go ahead when perhaps in a month's time we should be able to get 11⅛.

Mr. Burkill: But you drew such a lurid picture of the estates in Java, with the tax collector waiting at the door.

The chairman: No, I did not, if you will look carefully at the report.

Money For Shanghai

Mr. Burkill: If your exchange down there was so bad, you could send your bills of lading up here and draw on Taels, if you wanted the money in Shanghai.

The chairman: We did not want the money in Shanghai.

Mr. Burkill: It seems to me you did—to pay the dividend.

The chairman: We could not have got enough money to pay the dividend.

Mr. Burkill: You had 130,000 lbs. of rubber at the end of January. Any bank would let you draw on London.

In further explanation, the chairman said: I don't think that any company of this magnitude should be operated on such a narrow margin of working capital. We should always keep from £10,000 to £15,000 in Shanghai, in case we are not able to make shipments. We had stocks valued at f. 190,000 and by the middle of March we had to have in Java f. 210,000 in addition.

Mr. Burkill: I quite agree that the working capital is insufficient, but you want to issue capital to pay a dividend, which is one of the reasons you set forth.

The chairman: It is not the only reason.

Mr. Maguire: You must have known at the beginning of 1915 that this situation would arise in our finances, at any rate about the beginning, of 1916. Did you foresee that possibility?

The chairman: You do me the credit of being more clever than I take myself to be. I did not foresee that.

Mr. Gubbay: Did it occur to you, when you paid the second interim dividend, that you would be faced with a difficulty in paying the final dividend?

The chairman: It did not.

As a matter of convenience, on the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. McMichael, the first part of the report, ending at the debatable part on the Anglo-Java Estates, was carried, without dissent.

Mr. Ezra For Compromise

Mr. Edward Ezra said he was going to make a proposition which it was considered would be a reasonable means of solving a difficult position, where there were certain rights on both sides, calling for a fair and just settlement. He continued:

When the report came into our hands, an innocent-looking paragraph tucked away in a corner attracted attention and, when its meaning was realised, it naturally caused the severest criticism and indignation. The shareholders and general public in Shanghai were, I may say, in just the position ready to be angry at anything that might come before them from reports of rubber companies, inasmuch as the investing public, just a few days previously, had a taste of what directors of another company under the same general management could do, when they issued—I dare say, legally, perhaps—to another company under the same management a number of unissued shares on a rising market, at a price below the real value and which company, it is rumored, in turn divided the boodle between themselves and some of the directors concerned in its issue. I don't know whether it is true.

The public who were then engaged in criticising this action naturally vented all its wrath on this management and the shareholders, whether large or small, felt that, before consenting to any proposals, the action of the directors required the most careful scrutiny. It was criticised because we felt that the directors, in venturing to make the proposal, had not sufficiently guarded our interests.

Would Forego Dividend

For the purpose of obtaining Tls. 200,000, it was proposed to present Wattie and Co. with the sum of Tls. 500,000 and of course, naturally under the circumstances, it was thought that, if the directors felt the company were in a position requiring money, it would be best, if the directors guarded the interests of the company, not to issue these fifty thousand shares, but rather to forego the dividend and get the working capital required. I must confess that, at the time, I did not realise fully the purport of the agreement entered into with the vendors, but, even if I did, it would have made no difference if the issue had been put before me and I had been asked the question should the shareholders forego a dividend or give fifty thousand shares at par.

The directors asked us to meet them and the whole question was gone into very thoroughly. The whole point appears to be this: A certain agreement was entered into when the company was formed. This agreement was clearly defined.

It stated that the company could not borrow any money unless these fifty thousand shares were issued. Therefore, Wattie and Co. would not be entitled to the shares unless we were obliged to borrow money. The chairman says that the time has arrived when we must borrow money.

That may be justified, but I, personally, disagree with them, because to flood 50,000 shares on the market at par is a great mistake. Wattie and Co. have a right, but so have we. We must forego our dividend and we can keep these shares from being issued for the next 999 years.

However, is it to the interest of the company to have this liability always standing above our heads? I think not. There is no question whatever that we may require money and to be precluded from borrowing is very hard for any company.

'Too Great Temptation'

Above that, we have the fact that it is too great a temptation to the general managers to have so great an asset within their grasp and at any time it may be possible to find these shares are taken away from us. Under the circumstances, the best thing for us to do is to make the best of a bad bargain and take the only alternative—to buy them out.

It is to their interest to sell their right and it is to ours to purchase it from them. It is to their's because they do not know when they will get at it. It is to our's to have done with it and free the company from any restrictions. I think we have made a very good compromise. It is fair and just

Wattie and Co. will receive 12,500 shares and 37,500 will be divided amongst us, so, if there is any profit-taking, we will take it also. Under the circumstances, it is for the interest of the company, for we have all the privileges we ought to have and we shall have done with this agreement.

Mr. Ezra then proposed the following series of resolutions:

"That a dividend of Tls. 0.45 per share be paid.

"That the 50,000 unissued shares of the company be forthwith issued for the purpose of providing further working capital at present required by the company.

"That of the said 50,000 shares there shall be offered to every shareholder on the register on the first day of April, 1916, one share for every 12 shares of which he is the registered holder at the price of Tls. 4.50 per share and that the remainder of the said shares including shares offered to and refused or not accepted by shareholders shall be issued at the same price of Tls. 4.50 per share to Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., in consideration of the cancellation of an agreement dated the 26th day of May, 1910, to the benefits of which they are entitled. The offer of such shares to shareholders shall be made upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up shall be paid to the company upon acceptance of the offer and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined.

"That the agreement dated the 26th day of May, 1910 and made between J. A. Wattie and Co. of the one part and the Anglo-Java Estates, Limited of the other part be and the same is hereby cancelled by mutual consent."

Mr. McBain Seconds

Mr. R. S. F. McBain said that he must disassociate himself from a very great many of Mr. Ezra's remarks, but he was quite willing to second the resolution. He thought a solution by such a compromise was a very good way out of a rather difficult position.

Mr. F. P. Marshall said that if Wattie and Co. were willing to accept so much as their share and cancel the agreement, it would be an excellent proposition that the shareholders should not issue the rest for the benefit of a few. They might let the rest go to shareholders at a premium —Tls. 10.50—and the profit could go to the company for the directors to pay the dividend suggested.

Mr. Maguire said that, by the articles of association, it was illegal to pay a dividend except out of profits.

Mr. McNeill: It is not only that. It is against the law, too. The auditors declare that we have got the profits, if we can only get the cash money.

Mr. Speelman said the position of shareholders if no shares were issued and no dividend declared or if 50,000 shares were issued (37,500 to shareholders and 12,500 to Wattie and Co.) and a dividend of 45 cents declared, was:

The financial strength of the company remains the same, as the proceeds of the shares are immediately paid out in dividends. How will the shareholders be effected as regards future dividends if the 2nd proposal is accepted?

Supposing a man has 1200 shares and the profit which can be paid out next year is Tls. 900,000. If no shares are issued, he will receive a dividend of Tls. 2 per share, in all Tls. 2400. On the other hand, if the new shares *are* issued, he will receive 100 new shares, being 1-12th of 1200 against payment of Tls. 450.

He will, at the same time, receive in dividends on 1,200 shares the sum of Tls. 540, so that he will be Tls. 90 to the good. But then the company will in future have 500,000 shares and with Tls. 900,000 divisible profit will then be in a position next year to pay only Tls. 1.80 per share so that our friend will receive on 1,300 shares in all Tls. 2,340 against Tls. 2,400 on 1,200 shares.

Mr. Maguire said the agreement should be rescinded. They did not want any financial gunwork.

Mr. McNeill's Opinion

Mr. McNeill said he would speak as one of the original directors, also for Mr. Landale and Mr. McMichael, other original directors, who all thought the arrangement with Wattie and Co. was a fair one. It was not right that they should be asked to cancel their right.

Several shareholders: They have offered to do so.

Mr. McNeill: If they have done so under most unreasonable pressure, then you are right in saying they have agreed. I am one who is not prepared to take one share on these new terms.

Eventually, the amendment as mentioned in opening was put and carried, which necessitated a separate resolution to pay a dividend of forty-five Tael cents per share, which was carried unanimously, amidst applause.

The chairman: On these terms, I am prepared to cancel the agreement.

Asked what the position now was, he said that there was now nothing to prevent the company going to its bankers and borrowing the money.

The rest of the report was then agreed to.

To a resolution that the directors' fees be Tls. 4,000 per annum, Mr. McDowell successfully introduced an amendment that they be Tls. 6,000 and that two more directors be added to the board.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray and Mr. Davidson were re-elected directors, despite opposition by Mr. Maguire to the chairman, who, however, was accorded the advocacy of both Mr. Speelman and Mr. Ezra.

The meeting closed with the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. It had lasted nearly 2½ hours.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER
Cloudy and milder weather. Monsoon abating in the south. Variable breezes in the north.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Armed Merchantmen

(New York Times)

WE hope the Government at Washington will consider with great wariness of mind all the bearings and probable consequences of the demand of the Teutonic Powers that merchant vessels armed for defense shall be treated as ships of war, to be sunk without warning. Assent to that demand would be the shortest and probably the surest road to trouble for this country.

Early in the war we took the position that the sale and export of arms and munitions was legitimate and should not be forbidden. We also declared officially that a merchant vessel did not lose its peaceful character by carrying a gun for defense. When Austria demanded that we put an embargo on the export of arms we replied that "to this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of the special conditions the Government of the United States cannot accede."

The "special conditions" were the exclusion, due to the fortunes of war, of Germany and Austria from the benefits of an export trade in war supplies. Now the Teutonic Powers plead the special conditions of submarine warfare as a reason for changing the rules of international usage in respect to merchantmen carrying defensive armament, and it is intimated in Washington that, abandoning the position taken when it was a question of the sale of arms, the Administration will, or may, yield to Germany and Austria and declare armed merchant vessels to be ships of war. They are not now ships of war according to law and usage. By assenting to the demand we should change law, usage, and our practice in the midst of the war, we should change them for the benefit of one group of belligerents and to the disadvantage of the other group, the very thing we insisted would be unneutral conduct when the demand was made that we stop selling arms.

Germany desires our assent to the change as an easy way of freeing herself from our interference with her submarine operations. If we grant her demand we shall be powerless even for protest. No passenger ship will be safe, and if we make inquiries, as the basis of a possible protest, we shall always be told that the ship was armed, was sunk without warning as a vessel of war. Affidavits were at once forthcoming for the Lusitania's guns, it took much ink and paper to persuade the German Government that the Arabic was not about to attack the submarine that torpedoed her. The Ancona, torpedoed while motionless, why, she was escaping, or time enough had been given her, or enemy ships were coming up.

If we gained anything in the pledge given by Germany after the Arabic attack, it will all be lost by agreeing to change the rule with the war still in progress. When the German warning was given to the passengers booked for the Lusitania we denounced it as an impudent violation of diplomatic propriety. Now we are told that the Government may consent to warn Americans to keep off liners carrying a gun, and restrict such ships to the twenty-four-hour stay and the coal and provision privilege in our ports. That is incredible, but perfectly logical if we are to knuckle under to the Teutonic demand.

We have suggested to the belligerent Powers a change in the rules relating to arming merchantmen for defense. We have not received their replies; there is disagreement. Yet there is an impression at Washington that we are going to change the rules anyhow. Due regard to international comity, propriety, usage, and our own interest, particularly if we want to avoid the path of anxiety and peril, will suggest a different course.

The Duellists of the Air

(New York Sun)

HOW tame seems the old duel with rapier and pistol compared with the combat thousands of feet in the air in which men like Sergeant Guynemer of the French army engage from the seat of a flying machine! The bravos and adventurers of the doublet and hose period were successful according to their skill with the rapier. D'Artagnan entered Paris a swordsman who could match his blade against any chance comer. Faith in the strength of his wrist and his cunning of fence never failed him.

We know in advance that his opponent will go down before his skill and courage. Athos, Porthos and Aramis were alike invincible. The fiction of Dumas was the truth of the period of Richelieu. There were counterparts of these heroes in real life. With the pistol the duellists and swashbucklers of a later period were equally proficient and bore a life as charmed. What is romance without these fighters of the old days? And yet they were never so greatly daring as the youngsterlike Sergeant Guynemer, who drives his biplane along the earth, glides into the air, soars in search of the enemy, closes with him, is now above and now below him in evolutions that, can end only in death for one or the other, and fires shot for shot while the machines are rushing through the air with the speed of condors.

Below watch the armies in the trenches, cheering on their champions, who, however, hear no huzza—hear nothing but the throb of the engines and the whir of their propellers. These duellists of the air face death in two forms: they may be tumbled into space by a well aimed bullet, or losing control of their planes they may be dashed to pieces on the earth thousands of feet below. Can there be anything more perilous than the service they seek or more daring than the attacks they make upon the unknown enemy? Out of their ranks is no doubt to come a Dumas who will write of their amazing adventures. No mere earth crawler could do it.

CUTTING SOCIAL TAPE.

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Washington social season, under the leadership of the new mistress of the White House, is in full swing. Also, it is swinging a bit out of its usual course. The complicated edifice of precedent and position, which is Washington society, has felt the impress of a new personality and has become more interesting in consequence.

The official society of Washington has for years been as involved in the formalities of rank and prestige as any European capital. Of late years there has been a reaction against this state of affairs, a tendency to release a little genuine cordiality by cutting the red tape in a few places.

The new social administration is giving this tendency a very substantial boost. Before her marriage to the President, the new mistress of the White House was a successful young business woman of Washington. On special occasions she even presided over the counter in her jewelry store. In this capacity she helped in the choice of wedding presents for the select clique of which she is now the official head. So Mrs. Wilson is not only mistress of the White House, but also a leader of the commercial set in Washington. With great tact and social dexterity, but not without some damage to the carefully woven fabric of capital society, she is bringing these two elements together for the first time. Members of the leading commercial families, who have done much for the wealth and beauty of the capital, but have never adorned its official society with their persons, are seen at all of the larger White House functions, and at many of those small and select ones which were formerly regarded as the rewards of long standing social or official prestige.

This does not mean, however, that anyone is being left out or neglected. In fact, never was the hospitality of the White House more lavishly dispensed. Heretofore, two thousand invited guests were considered a large number for a White House reception, but at the first one this season there were four thousand. And the generosity which characterized the invitation list was sumptuously extended to the refreshment table. Never since President Taft's silver wedding has the White House seen such abundance of cakes and ices, such rivers of champagne punch. Everyone was tremendously pleased with the affairs, except a few disgruntled persons who observed that democratic ideals of entertainment seemed to be somewhat in conflict with democratic ideals of economy.

This substitution of genuine sociability for artificial social law is notable throughout Washington society. Some of the old resident social leaders are rather aghast at the violence which the cabinet ladies are doing to the old laws of precedent. These rules which provide who shall walk first, who shall call first, and in fact what everybody shall do under any circumstances, would seem rather anomalous in a democracy. They are, in fact, a rather stiff and unwieldy imitation of European social custom. But the ladies of the present administration, with commendable American directness, show a tendency to smash right through these barriers, which often stand between congenial persons.

Formerly, it was not considered proper for a cabinet lady to call upon the wife of a congressman, or to accept an invitation from her unless in the capacity of a guest of honor. Such ridiculous rules as this are now being broken almost daily and those in high positions who have heretofore been the jealous guardians of precedent, are accepting invitations from persons they really want to meet with little regard for official position. Ladies of the cabinet are often seen at the teas and receptions of congressional women.

One reason for the greater freedom and cordiality of Washington society this year is that a period of mourning in the White House put a ban upon formal entertainment for some months. This let down the formidable bars of precedence and conventionality and gave persons a chance to meet informally and become real friends instead of knowing each other merely as mannikins in the official punch and judy show.

The tendency to stay awhile and talk, instead of merely sending the footman in with a card, has led to the revival of the tea table, which had long ago been discarded by official society. Following the White House precedent of really serving something to eat instead of merely a nibble and a napkin, these tea tables are being more and more generously laden.

The "regular feed" is also a prominent feature this season of the coming out parties of the numerous Washington debutantes. Each official person who comes to Washington seems to bring about five persons of the feminine gender, most of whom are more or less burdened with social ambition. Naturally, this heavy importation of feminine loveliness causes a chronic stringency in the man market. The first requisite of social success for a debutante in Washington is a following of males who own dress suits and can dance. As a result, the Washington young man is one of the most fussed over, overfed and overappreciated individuals in the country. He has become quite a distinct genus, who must be seen to be appreciated—and is not always appreciated then. This is evidenced by the fact that the wives of some foreign diplomats have practically given up formal entertaining because of their inability to appreciate the unconventional hilarity of the young men who swarmed their drawing rooms and could not always be identified by means of the invitation list.

Most of these volunteer society men are college boys, young fellows in the government employ, students for military examinations and others of a carefree and happy-go-lucky status who are naturally inclined to regard society as their oyster. Since it could hardly be opened without them, perhapes they are right. At any rate, the quickening of social activity and its unprecedented generosity in the matter of refreshment give them great gastronomic joy.

Another complication in the present Washington social season is the attitude toward each other of the belligerent ambassadors. It was necessary to give two diplomatic dinners instead of the one which has long been a leading event of the season. This, however, was by no means a complete solution of the difficulty, because it was impossible to give two dinners simultaneously and very difficult to entertain either clique first without offending the other. The French ambassador, being the dean of the diplomatic corps, was finally honored with an invitation to the first dinner, while Count von Bernstoff attended the second. Amends were made to the German ambassador, however, by inviting him later to a very small and select reception at the White House where he had the pleasure of meeting a number of Washington's leading retailers.

So the present season is bringing a number of momentous changes to that most ancient and honorable of American social circles—the Washington official set. It is pleasant to note that the tendency is always toward greater cordiality of feeling and more truly democratic ideals of entertainment.

Correspondence

The Nielsen Shell Case

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I see in today's local press, that Mr. Dantin mentioned my name as being in company with Mr. Nielsen and Mr. Morscher at the fire on the January 19. I beg to correct this statement. The only man with whom I was at the fire was my elder son. Possibly he may have been taken for either Mr. Neilsen or Mr. Morscher. Neither of these myself or my son know.—It seems very strange that no mention is made of another party who witnessed the fire, consisting of prominent Americans of this place.

Thanking you for publishing the above in your valuable paper I am, Sir, Yours truly,

A. DABELSTEIN.

Shanghai, March 14, 1916.

A Research Laboratory For The Navy

Why Congress Should Vote the $5,000,000 Asked by the Consulting Board—The Real Aims in View

By William Ledyard Cathcart
(Former Chief Engineer of the United States Navy)

The Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives will soon have before them for consideration a bill establishing a research laboratory for the investigation and solution by experiment of the many problems in applied science which will present themselves in the expansion to adequate strength of our navy. This laboratory is a vital essential for effective work by the Naval Consulting Board. Its creation is approved and advocated by the Secretary of the Navy and by the leading scientific men of this country.

Since there seems to be in the public mind some misapprehension, or rather a lack of comprehension, of the purpose and service of this board and the proposed laboratory to the navy and national interests, may I venture a brief explanation?

In the first place, the Naval Consulting Board is a wholly non-partisan body, working without remuneration, and paying its own expenses. Its basic principle is patriotism purely—service, at personal sacrifice, to the navy and the nation in their hour of need. Its members are not political appointees, but men selected for eminence in their professions by eleven of the leading scientific societies of the United States. They form, therefore, a corps d'elite in pure and applied science.

The aim of the board is, in brief, to provide a "short cut" between the navy and the inventive talent of the country, to mobilize the best brains of America in pure and applied science for national service, not only among its own membership but in those of the societies which that membership represents. It is pertinent to note that, before the European war began Great Britain had organized a civilian advisory board for the advancement of military aeronautics, and that, since war broke out, that Government has enlisted, in similar fashion and for general military and naval purposes, scientists and technologists in civil life. France has also created a civilian board of the same character, which has developed into a Government department, le Ministere des Inventions.

The European conflict has shown in many striking ways the need of such boards—that war by land and sea is now very largely but a matter of applied physics, chemistry, and engineering of all branches. The human element, stripped of efficiency in these, would count for little indeed. And, to secure that efficiency, there must be prior research. Knowledge of those scientific facts, processes, and mechanisms, which will be of vital service in national defense, does not come by intuition or inspiration, but by unremitting labor—by investigation, experiment, and extended observations of the greatest attainable accuracy. Invention in these days is, more often than not, a method of elimination by test of many processes or mechanisms which will not serve before the final one which will is found. It is this ceaseless study which forms the foundation of industrial progress. For these reasons every university and technical school, every great manufacturing corporation, maintains a laboratory for research.

Now if, from our naval organization, we separate the Division of Strategy, the Naval War College, and the Naval Academy, the bureaus and navy yards which remain form what is simply a vast industrial organization, whose fundamental function is the construction, manning, operation, maintenance, and repair of a fleet of vessels. That these ships constitute a war force does not make the general methods of the Navy Department differ essentially from those of a great industrial corporation whose business comprises both the manufacture and operation of its product.

On general principles, then, research is manifestly one of the primary needs of our naval organization. This is true in particular of it for several reasons: First, the purpose of a battleship is to utilize to the limit the fighting power of 1,000 men, and hence it is the most compact assemblage of varied mechanisms and appliances which the world knows; again, the Navy Department is using about $150,000,000 annually in its military-industrial work, and, finally, the Administration's building program contemplates the expenditure of $500,000,000 during the next five years. Of all this, it may be said with full truth that its "field is the world" of applied science, and that the work, in its national importance and its magnitude, exceeds that handled by any private corporation anywhere.

While the navy has now, and has had for years, various establishments for experimental work, they are as a whole inadequate for the vast volume of research required for naval expansion. At Indian Head, Md., guns, projectiles, and armor are tested, and smokeless powder is made. In the experimental station at Annapolis coal trials are held, steel is studied photometrically, and other materials and minor machinery for naval use are examined critically. At Washington there is an experimental basin for ship models and a wind tunnel for testing models of naval aeroplanes. In addition to these purely naval laboratories, there is that of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, whose function—while primarily that of establishing standards of measurement, quality, mechanical performance, and practice—has been extended to that of a consultant and testing bureau for the various departments of the Government. The work of all these institutions is of the highest character, and none of them can be spared. But, in the aggregate, their facilities fall short of those required for our contemplated naval increase.

To meet this need the Naval Consulting Board has recommended—in the words of the Secretary of the Navy—"the establishment of a research and experimental laboratory, whose investment for grounds, buildings, and equipment should total approximately $5,000,000, and which should be located on tidewater of sufficient depth to permit a dreadnought to come to the dock. The board thought it should be near, but not in a large city, so that labor and supplies might be easily obtained."

There has been some adverse criticism in the press as to the apparently large estimate of the ultimate cost of this laboratory. This seems scarcely warranted by the conditions in this case. In the first place, things which are large absolutely are often very small relatively. For example, the Administration is asking $500,000,000 for new naval constructions during the next five years, and this sum, huge absolutely, is only about one-third of 1 per cent. of the total wealth of the United States, of which wealth our navy is the first line of defense. And, similarly, the amount asked by the board is but 1 per cent. of the Administration's contemplated expenditure.

In view of the fact that many conservative business enterprises spend from 2 to 5 per cent. of their sales receipts on research, that one American automobile company expended $500,000 in one year on this work, and that Edison has lavished millions on it throughout his long career, the board's estimate seems moderate. It should be remembered, further, that the proposed work is of great magnitude and of national importance, that the expenditures on it would be gradual, and that the board, with scrupulous candor, has laid before the country the total cost, not a preliminary estimate to be followed by requests for further appropriations, as is too often the case with Government enterprises.

From this discussion it should not be assumed that our naval officials have been either indifferent to research or lagging in its prosecution. Just the contrary is the case, especially during recent years. They have very limited staffs and in some lines they lack suitable facilities—that is all. In these matters the proposed research laboratory could aid them materially. A glance at the records of our naval bureaus during past years reveals unsurpassed achievements. For example, the United States naval 14-inch gun is claimed, and with warrant, to be equal in essential characteristics to the British 15-inch. Since the "New Navy" was started the Bureau of Steam Engineering has maintained severely high standards in its motive and other machinery, and its favorable influence on the progress of mechanical engineering in this country was never more marked than at present. Similarly, in the Bureau of Construction, the first plans for any dreadnought in any navy were drawn, and, by that bureau according to press reports, the drawings for an at least semi-torpedo-proof battleship will soon be completed.

Again, the navy has a long roll of distinguished inventors and investigators, as should be expected from a body of picked men whose training gives them an analytical habit of thought. The telescopic gun sight invented by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske gave Admiral Togo the primary means for his swift annihilation of the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. The marked excellence of our ordnance, in rapidity of fire especially, is due largely to the inventions of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. The mystery which, for sixty years and more, has shrouded the action of the screw propeller under varying conditions has been largely dispelled by the exhaustive studies of Captain Charles W. Dyson. The results of Chief Constructor David W. Taylor's years of brilliant experiment with ship models are known and valued wherever ships are built the world over. These are but a few of the many striking instances of the ability of our officers in invention and investigation. Many more might be cited.

In view of all this it is not strange that there should be some lack of approval of the creation of the Consulting Board among naval officers as an "attempt to teach them their business"—which is about the last thing that American naval officers need. This, however, is in no sense the aim of the board. To quote the Secretary of the Navy again: "It (the board) further suggested that a naval officer especially fitted should be in charge, with naval officers scientifically trained and with broad experience serving under him, while under these naval heads should come staffs of civilian experimenters, chemists, physicists," etc. That is, the proposed laboratory is to be under the control and supervision of naval officers only, the board offering its advice and cooperation only when these are sought.

Travelettes

Inaccessible Island

THE man who named Inaccessible Island had a fine sense of the fitness of things. It is a speck in the South Atlantic on the line between the tip of South Africa and the ultimate, uttermost end of South America. The situation has some advantages, but it cannot be recommended to the thirsty. Inaccessible Island practices strict prohibition. Although it is entirely surrounded by water, it is two thousand miles to a drink.

For anyone seeking solitude and room for undisturbed meditation, Inaccessible Island is ideal. A rim of great cliffs towering a thousand feet sheer encircles the little islet, whose whole area is only four square miles. The world is further barred out by a belt of the giant Atlantic kelp, that floats about the shores and maintains a belt of perfect calm through the fiercest gales.

The island is one of a group of four, which are inhabited by about a hundred people. Their life is comparatively quiet and undisturbed. Once in two or three months some ship may visit them; otherwise, they are left to their own society and the pursuit of their leading industry, the raising of potatoes.

In the old days of the American whaling fleet the islands were a leading port of call. "Liberty men" from every corner of the globe, ashore for the first time in six months, caroused on the beaches to the enlivenment of local society. But now that the Standard Oil Company has put the sperm whale out of business, the quiet of the shores is broken only by the scream of the penguins that nest in the tall grasses.

The present settlement only dates back about sixty years. In 1810 an enterprising American named Lambert took possession and reigned over the entire group. Besides himself, there was only one other man in the archipelago. He might have founded a dynasty, but one unfortunate day a fishing boat turned over and drowned the entire royal family as well as all its loyal subjects. The present colonization is the work of Great Britain, and the islands belong to her.

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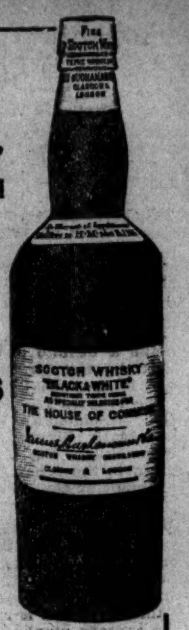

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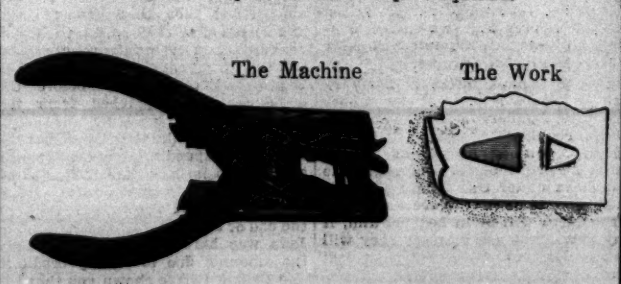

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Mr. Patrick Macgill's War Impressions

The Red Horizon. By Patrick Macgill. With a Foreword by Viscount Esher. (Jenkins.)

Mr. Patrick Macgill is one of many novelists who have become soldiers since the beginning of the war. Few so far have recorded their impressions of the great struggle in which they are taking part. None, certainly, has recorded them quite so intimately as Mr. Macgill records his here in a very remarkable book.

Mr. Macgill joined the London Irish in the autumn of 1914, and he has already given us an account of the long period of training at St. Albans. Now he tells us, in a series of wonderful word pictures, of the experiences of himself and the men of his particular section when the regiment moved to France in the spring.

They were going up towards the firing line when they made their first acquaintance with a shell:

"Whistling over our head it came with a swish similar to that made by a wet sheet shaken in the wind, and burst in a field on the other side of the road. A ball of white smoke poised for a moment in mid-air, curled slowly upwards, and gradually faded away. I looked at my mates. Stoner was deadly pale; it seemed as if all the blood had rushed from his face. Teak's mouth was a little open, his cigarette, sticking to his upper lip, hung down quivering, and the ash was falling on his tunic: a smile almost of contempt played on Pryor's face, and Goliath yawned."

Nearer to the enemy's line, within about a mile of it in fact, they "passed the last ploughman. He was a mute, impotent figure, a being in rags, guiding his share, and turning up little strips of earth on his furrowed world. The old home, now a jumble of old bricks getting gradually hidden by the green grasses, the old farm holed by a thousand shells, the old plough, and the old horses held him in bondage. There was no other world for the man; he was a dumb worker, crawling along at the rear of the destructive demon War, repairing as far as he was able the damage done."

In the firing line itself Mr. Macgill found little of the excitement of war. Fear perhaps there was at times, but only three times did he experience what he could call terror, and in each instance it was caused simply by some unexplained noise in the night—a groan or a cry coming out of the darkness. Both in trench and in dug-out there is often a disagreeable sense of suffocation, but he remembers with gratitude one dug-out where he spent a cosy night reading Montaigne.

It is on sentry-go that one thinks of things:

"How can I reconcile myself to this? I asked, shifting my rifle to get nearer the parapet. Who are those men behind the line of sandbags that I should want to kill them, to disembowel them with my sword, blow their faces to pieces at three hundred yards, bomb them into eternity at a word of command? Who am I that I should do it; what have they done to me to incur my wrath? I am not angry with them; I know little of the race; they are utter strangers to me; what am I to think, why should I think?"

A splendid feast in a dug-out, the shelling of a keep, the passing of friends, the reaction on returning from the firing line—these are the scenes and emotions that Mr. Macgill records with power and restraint. And he gives us living portraits of his companions—Bill the Cockney, Mervin the traveller, Pryor the pessimist, and Goliath the great Cumberland lad. He notes, too, the flowers and the birds, the hundred and one little touches of nature that triumph amid the wreckage of war.

"The Red Horizon" is a fine book that reflects the new conditions of war, in which man has to endure rather than act and in which he has time to think and reflect as never he had in the old days of rough-and-tumble battle.

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* * *

When in the throes of her first matrimonial quarrel, thinks longingly of the men she might have married—while her husband is thinking wonderingly that he need never have married at all.

* * *

Never rests until she has made the man she loves absolutely sure of her. And then she never rests because he is.

* * *

Begins to try to justify her love as soon as it becomes very unjust to her.

How He Knew

"The cars haven't been as crowded lately as usual."

"That so?"

"Oh, yes! Why, coming to town this morning I had only one person on each foot!"

An Untimely Joke

"Here's the clockmaker come to repair our sitting-room clock," said a humorist's wife. "Won't you go up and get it for him?" "Why, it isn't upstairs, is it?" "Of course, it is. Where did you think it was?" "Oh, I thought it had run down."

Anecdotes of the Famous

That remarkable old lady, the ex-Empress Eugenie of the French, suffered a great grief recently by the death of her faithful secretary, M. Pietri, who had been in her service in England ever since she was exiled.

The ex-Empress was in her younger days noted for her courage.

At a brilliant dinner party, a somewhat tactless General told her Majesty that women should not meddle in politics.

"You know, Madame," he said, "that politics lead to war, and if the worse came to the worst you would not have the nerve to face cold steel."

"Wouldn't I?" cried the Empress. "I'll show you!"—and, snatching a large knife from the table, she inflicted a deep stab on her arm.

After that the General never broached the subject of woman's lack of nerve again.

* * *

Here is a story told by Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the actress.

One day two actors met, and one of them, who was not by any means a Tree, remarked that he had left the stage forever.

"Why was that?" asked his friend.

"Well," was the reply, "I had a hint that I was not suited for it."

"Oh, I see! said his friend jokingly. "I suppose the little birds told you, eh?"

"No, not exactly!" retorted the former Thespian sorrowfully. "But they might have become little birds if they had been allowed to hatch."

* * *

Lord Lansdowne is a raconteur, although most of his stories have a political flavor. One of his pet tales concerns a political meeting at a country village in Ireland.

"Has anny gintleman anny questions to ask?" inquired the chairman, looking around upon the assembled audience.

A man thereupon got up to ask something, when a partisan of the speakers on the platform instantly knocked him down with a club.

"Has anny other gentleman anny questions to ask?" said the chairman blandly; but as no other gentleman had, the motion before the meeting was declared as "carried unanimously."

* * *

Colonel Roosevelt knows many good yarns of the Rough Riders, whom he commanded in the Spanish War.

"On one occasion," says he, "a Rough Rider from Texas came with me on an electioneering trip and made a speech in my favor.

"But his intentions were better than his platform method, and when he got up to speak this is what he said: 'My fellow-citizens, vote for Roosevelt! Vote for Roosevelt, and he will lead you as he led us, like sheep to the slaughter.'"

The general laugh that followed, however, was not prejudicial to Mr. Roosevelt's chances in the least.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and C. Monbaron, Hankow.

DUAL SYSTEM OF LIGHTING FOR SHANGHAI

Past experience shows that a dual system of lighting is an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY in Shanghai both for STREET AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING.

The stoppage of a supply of light owing to atmospheric or local disturbances is always possible.

Imagine the TERRIFYING RESULT of the city being thrown into UTTER DARKNESS both indoors and out. Such a prospect can be avoided to a great extent by installing TWO illuminants in the House. The CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE states in his report of Aug. 15th, 1915: "In my opinion provision should be made so that in future there would be no possibility of whole districts being deprived in this manner of ALL light."

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road. or Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Refracting and Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard Optician

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 14, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1933
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-8 Tls.	7.50
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.30
Peking Bar	384
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-8
London .....Demand	2-8⅛
India .....T.T.	198
Paris .....T.T.	371½
Paris .....Demand	372
New York .....T.T.	63¼
New York .....Demand	63⅜
Hongkong .....T.T.	73¼
Japan .....T.T.	79
Batavia .....T.T.	149¼

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-9
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	388½
New York .....4 m-s.	65¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1	@ 2/7½	£ 1 =	Hk. Tls.	6.84
Francs	„ 385 Hk.Tls.	1 =	Francs	4.07
Marks	„ „	1 =	Marks	3.75
Gold $	„ 62⅝ Gold $	1 =	Hk. Tls.	1.44
Yen	„ 80⅝ Hk.Tls.	1 =	Yen	1.38
Rupees	„ 16 „	1 =	Rupees	2.19
Roubles	„ 198 „	1 =	Roubles	2.15
Mex. $	„ 1.50 „	1 =	Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625
On Peking, Demand, 105½
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 15/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 84
On Hankow, Demand, 103½
On Chungking, Demand, 110
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16
On Swatow, Demand 97 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton 72 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86⅜
March 14, 1916.

Japan's Beer Trade Not Hurt By Tariff

Export To Hongkong Expected To Increase in Spite of New Duty

The government of Hongkong has raised the import duty on beer to $2.40 per case, an increase of 48 cents over the existing rate. The new rate is to take effect March 1. The purpose of the increase is to raise more revenue, as in the case of the British government in India. It is explained that the increase of 48 cents a case means the increase of 12 cents a dozen bottles, or 6 cents a gallon. The former rate was 48 cents a dozen bottles, therefore the new rate amounts to 60 cents a dozen.

According to the present rate of exchange, the increase is 10 4 sen per dozen bottle, or 9 rin per bottle. Therefore the effect of the new measure upon the export of Japanese beer to Hongkong is comparatively slight. Moreover the rate is applicable indiscriminately even to beer from England, and it is expected that the increase of duty will be shifted to the consumers.

The export of Japanese beer to Hongkong last year amounted to 15,000 cases, and to the Straits Settlements, 20,000 cases. It is expected that the export of beer to these places will increase this year by 5,000 cases each.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road. The directors present were: Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, chairman, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Mr. C. W. Wrightson. Others present were: Mr. P. Peebles, manager, Mr. F. P. Pitcairn, Dr. N. Macleod, Mr. A. Dallas, Mr. R. N. Saker, Mr. J. Liddell, Mr. C. W. Platt, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, Mr. A. R. Duncan, Mr. R. L. Kadoorie.

Mr. Peebles acted as secretary of the meeting. After he had read the notice calling the meeting, the chairman read his report on the year's work. He said,

During the year your directors have proceeded with a considerable amount of caution.

The war in Europe and the uncertain state of Chinese politics have somewhat upset local conditions and this has been reflected in the unsettled state of the property market. The outstanding feature as affecting the interest of the company has been the rapid advance in the price of all building materials, especially lumber, glass and hardware resulting in a very considerable increase in the cost of both new buildings and repair work. Except for this the activities of the company during the past year might have been greater than has actually been the case.

A further block of sixteen foreign houses has been erected on the Dixwell Road property. All were occupied as soon as finished and only the increasing cost of all building material has prevented our putting in hand a further lot of these houses. The sixteen completed last year make a total of fifty-eight houses of a class that has proved very popular. Four houses were in hand on the Great Western Road to meet contracts previously entered into. A number of applicants for houses in this district have been discouraged, it being felt by your directors that it would be neither satisfactory to the company nor to prospective tenants to build under the existing conditions of high prices, the result of which would either be expensive houses or jerry building and the latter is certainly not contemplated by this company. Fortunately most of the material and the contracts for the material for the houses now in hand were obtained before prices reached their present high level.

The re-construction of a further section of the older Chinese bungalows on Chwang Hoong Estate has been continued. The results obtained from re-development have fully justified your directors in their decision to continue the gradual improvement of this property. This and the completion of the improvement on Will's Estate are the only Chinese buildings undertaken during the year.

As will be seen from the report a certain number of purchases has been made during the year. The most important of these is the acquisition of Cadastral Lot 104 Central—now known as Szechuen Road Estate No. 29. A part of this property was resold and plans for the development of the remainder are almost complete for what promises to be a profitable development.

Twenty-five mows of land was bought on the Great Western Road and two of the houses before referred to are being built on this land.

A small lot of land on Broadway was acquired and a resale of this is in contemplation; failing this, the land will be developed with Chinese houses for which there is a good demand in the neighborhood. The remaining purchases were small additions to existing estates.

The total sales of property during the year amount to Tls. 689,498. Of this amount Tls. 277,470.48 represents the profit thereon and has been carried to Profit and Loss Account and the balance written off Capital Account. Of the sales the most important was that of Little's Estate. This Estate was acquired by the Company in 1889 and has ever since been consistently profitable but the price offered was such that the Directors felt no hesitation in accepting it. As I have already stated a part of the Szechuen Road Estate was disposed of and the proceeds thereof applied to the reduction of the Book cost of the remainder. As mentioned in the report B. C. Paoshan Lot 140 has been sold. As it does not adjoin any of the larger portions of the Estate the Directors thought it best to part with it at a fair profit.

The sale to the Council of a small piece of Chwang Hoong Estate for a Municipal Market will result in an improvement to the Company's surrounding properties when the market is established. Turning to the Accounts.

Charges are slightly less than last year. Salaries are increased by Tls. 5,136.11. Rental is practically unaltered. The remaining items on the debit side of Working Account are the same as last year until we come to Interest Account and this shows a decrease of Tls. 20,898.72. As I pointed out last year a decrease in Interest Account was to be expected, money has ruled cheaply, and the difficulty in finding suitable securities for mortgages has made this debit balance greater than we anticipated, mortgage loans being less than last year by over Tls. 460,000. The average rate of interest on mortgages during the year has also slightly declined.

On the Credit side of Working Account, Gross rents are increased by Tls. 29,365.98. The outgoings for fire insurance, taxes, repairs etc. are also increased by Tls. 13,274.29 of which some Tls. 10,000 is on account of increase in repairs. As is pointed out in the Report the greater portion of this increase is due to the damage caused by burst water pipes and I am pleased to say that this last winter although during one spell of frost a large number of bursts occurred in Shanghai, our properties escaped with practically no damage. A circular letter which was sent to all tenants pointing out the danger from frost and the precautions to be taken to prevent frozen pipes no doubt had the effect of making tenants more careful.

A second cause of the increase in repairs account was the typhoon which swept Shanghai last summer. The total damage to the Company's properties from this cause amounted to some Tls. 15,000 and of this sum about Tls. 5,000 was chargeable to repairs, the balance to Improvements and Renewals Account, the opportunity being taken to build improved fire walls in all cases where the old fire walls of Chinese houses were damaged.

Transfer fees, Commission, and Fire Insurance Commission Accounts are almost the same as last year.

The net result of Working Account is a decrease in the balance carried to Profit and Loss Account of Tls. 9,746.46 as compared with last year.

The Debit side of Profit and Loss Account explains itself.

On the Credit side profits on sales show an increase of Tls. 138,095.59. Premia on Debentures are decreased by Tls. 7,406.

The appropriation of the balance of Profit and Loss Account—Tls. 565,516.38—is the subject of a resolution to be proposed presently. If the Directors' recommendations meet with your approval the balance of Improvements and Renewals Account will be increased to Tls. 270,020.81 and that of Reserve Fund for Equalization of Dividends to Tls. 350,000, i.e. Tls. 50,000 more than the Fund stood at before we made our first withdrawal from it in 1911.

I think shareholders will agree that the accounts shew a very satisfactory state of affairs and a very creditable result for the year's work during a somewhat anxious time, and in regard to these results I wish to recognize how the ability and excellent work of the staff have contributed thereto and believing as I do that you would wish that those who work so zealously for your interests should participate in the company's prosperity, I trust that you will permit me to propose that the Board be authorized to allot to the staff a bonus of 10% on their salaries.

The report and accounts were then accepted and the following resolutions passed:

A final dividend of 6 per cent for 1915 (making 12 per cent for the year) and a bonus of 2 per cent on paid up capital to shareholders on the register to date.

Mr. E. C. Pearce was re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. G. R. Wingrove was re-elected auditor.

The staff of the company was allotted a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 14, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $800.00
Langkats Tls. 38.25
Langkats (10 Shares) Tls. 38.50
Langkats Tls. 38.25
New Engineering Tls. 10.75
Almas Tls. 18.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60
Butes Tls. 2.02½
Chemors Tls. 2.55
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00
Padangs Tls. 2.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 14, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Almas Tls. 18.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.80 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.90 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.57½ April
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash
Cathay (Ord.) Tls. 2.85 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.25 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 23.25 cash
Japa C'dateds Tls. 23.50 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.50 cash
Wharves Tls. 90.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.25 cash
Senawangs Tls. 23.75 cash
Docks Tls. 67.00 March
Kapalas Tls. 1.50 cash
Direct
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.00 March
Serambans Tls. 1.75 cash
Serambans Tls. 1.85 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.65 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.57½ March
Senawangs Tls. 23.50 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.55 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

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Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, March 9:—The following export statistics are compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclusing cost of packing for export.	Tls.	Week ended Per picul Piculs	Feb. 29 Piculs
Cow hides, Best selected	65.00		
„ Seconds	55.2		883
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs.	25.00		
„ „ 2 10-60 „	20.00		217
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	68.00		165,828
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	13 65		
„ „ Sinshan and-or Chayu „ „	13.09		2,505
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—		
Jute (Abutilon)	—		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	13.45		
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	12.85		10,059
Animal Tallow	16.00		1,608
Gallnuts, Usual shape	29.00		
„ Plum „	36. 0		9.3
Cotton Lihoo	19 5		
„ Shansi	23.75		14,033
Black Bristles, Rifling 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	110.0		52
4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5¾" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
„ „ Yellow			
„ „ Red	4.25		6,401
„ „ Black			
Yellow Beans	2.20		
*Broad Beans	1.65		6,019
Sesamum Seed Oil	8 60		761
Groundnuts (with shells)	—		—
„ „ shelled)	5.00		5,312
Groundnut Oil	8.50		262
Wood Oil	13 20		13,161
Tea Oil	10.20		162
Bean Oil	8 15		4,763
Rape Oil	8.80		425

*Quantities in clude Beans of all kinds.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 13.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 7¾d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of market: Steady.
Last Quotation, London, March 11:
Spot: 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 7¾d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 13.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—
Mid-Americans, Spot ..... 7.77d.
March-April ..... 7.57d.
October-November ..... 7.28d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$422½ B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$270 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$162 B.
Hongkong Fire	$415 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	97s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3¼.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 107 B. new 102 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 67 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 89 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$71½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107½ B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½ B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 95 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 141 B.
Green Island	$10.35 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$55 N.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$18¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.80 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.02½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 5.10 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 17 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 23½ B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14 B.
Permata	Tls. 7½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.60.
Samagaga	Tls. 1½.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.62½.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ S.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.40 S.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13 B.
Tebong	Tls. 33 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	52 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 13 was 149 tons."

10 GIANT TRIPLANES ORDERED BY BRITAIN

New Aircraft Building in U. S. To Carry 3 1-2 Inch Guns And Torpedo Tubes

WORLD'S LARGEST FLIERS

Armored Machines Designed To Destroy Both Zeppelins And Submarines

New York, February 10.—The British Government has ordered ten torpedo-carrying triplane hydroaeroplanes of a type never before used in naval warfare. They are to be built in this country as rapidly as possible, according to news received last night, and are to have every latest development in aviation equipment. The new fliers will carry six men and a 3½-inch rapid-fire gun in addition to quick-firers.

Details of their construction and novel features and the uses to which they are likely to be put were set forth as follows:

"The new machine, of which one has been practically completed, is several times greater than any now in use in Europe. The most novel feature of its construction is that it has three planes instead of two, as have the other big machines now part of the equipment of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps.

"Its size places it in a class by itself. The wings are 133 feet over all and the body of the machine is 68 feet long. The fixed tail horizontal is 126 square feet and the rudder 54 square feet. The hull of the hydroaeroplane weighs 8,000 pounds and its motors close to 4,000. The estimates on which the order was obtained from the British Government, and which are based on actual performances, call for a crew of eight men, weighing 1,200 pounds, gasoline and lubricating oil weighing 5,250 pounds, and a deadweight load of bombs of more than 3,000 pounds.

"The motor equipment is widely different from anything now being used, even by the greatest German or Russian aeroplanes. There are four motors of 250 horse power each, making a total of 1,000 horse power, and these will drive two tractor propellers and one pusher propeller, set at the rear of the machine. The machine fully equipped will weigh about 21,000 pounds and a minimum speed of 75 miles an hour with its full load is called for. With fewer men and several hundred pounds less load, it is estimated that it will make 100 miles an hour, and will have a cruising radius of about 750 miles.

"The three screws or propellers give a wonderful speed in climbing, and for this reason it is expected that the new tri-plane will be wonderfully efficient in chasing Zeppelins. It will be able to rise to their favorite altitude of never less than 10,000 feet, with speed enough to catch them before they have become lost. Once in the air, with a speed of close to 100 miles an hour, for the triplanes will not be carrying the large, heavy bombs when on this service, they should soon overtake a midnight raider. Their great mobility will then give them the supreme advantage and shells from the 3½-inch rapid-fire gun are likely to explode the Zeppelin. As these triplanes are water boats, thy will not fear the Channel and will be able to follow their quarry almost to the home hangars.

"One of the newest features of the triplanes is an ordinary screw propeller, driven by a sixty-horse-power motor, which will be used when they are on the surface of the water. They will be able to make fair speed with this and will be able to maintain enough headway to always keep under the control of the pilot. This screw propeller will also make it possible for the machines to be easily brought into harbor and placed on their 'motor ships.'

"Another distinctly American improvement which is to be fitted to all ten triplanes, according to the terms of the contract, is the improved Sperry stabilizer. This is arranged so that it forms an absolute control for the machine and can be used for ascending, descending and circular flight. The latter is necessary when the pilot sees a submarine submerged, or wants to watch a spot in the ocean. The control handle of the stablizer is just tilted to one side and the machine immediately begins to describe a circle in the required direction, and will remain flying in circles, wide or narrow, according to the wish of the pilot. Then when he decides the nature of the object watched, he can either drop bombs or loose his torpedoes.

"Attached to the four great motors are self-starting devices which obviate the necessity of the crew having to 'turn the engines over.' By using the self-starters the triplanes can be brought into action with much greater speed than in any other way, and this speed of operation is now a prime consideration.

"In addition to other improvements, the new machines are to be heavily armored, so that they will have little to fear in the air and will be almost safe from attack by anti-aircraft guns firing shrapnel. Their descending angle is 15 to 1, that is, they can traverse thirty miles of country when coming down from a height of two miles. In doing so a single motor is used, the others beinb shut off. This flat angle of descent makes it possible to land with great ease and in a circumscribed space.

"The torpedo launching device which will be used on these battle cruisers is a new device also, and is expected to be very efficient. The torpedoes developed for these aerial destroyers are a new invention and will prove very deadly when used against enemy vessels. Their design is a secret at present.

"These triplanes will cost about $50,000 apiece, making a total of $500,000 for the ten. They will be shipped immediately after passing the acceptance tests."

MARE ISLAND SHIP YARD BILL SIGNED BY WILSON

First of National Defense Measures Is Approved By President

Washington, February 16.—President Wilson today signed the first of the national defence bills.

One increases the entrance class at the Naval Academy by 300 cadets and the other makes immediately available $500,000 for facilities for building war ships at the Mare Island navy yard and $100,000 for like improvements at the New York navy yard.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, followed up his attack on the armor plate barons by introducing a bill providing for the Government purchase and operation of private armor plate plants until the Government's plant is built.

This bill was in reply to the threat of the manufacturers to raise the price to the government $200 a ton if the pending bill for government manufacture of its own plate is passed.

Disagrees with Wilson

Senator Tilman took occation to voice his dissent from the recent statement of President Wilson that we should have the "greatest navy in the world." He declared:

"I say now and here that I am not in favor of any such navy as that, but I do want us to have the second greatest navy afloat.

"I know that we cannot rival England, because her very existence depends on her control of the seas.

"By the greatest navy, I mean greatest in efficiency of its officers and in the fighting qualities of its ships.

Second to None, Now

"With the personnel, from the highest officers to the humblest jackie in it, I am already well satisfied, and believe they are second to none now—Germans or British, and events will show it if we ever have a war with any great power.

"I cannot believe that the President spoke advisedly, or in cold blood, when he said that we should have incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Rear Admiral Grant, commandant of the submarine flotilla, reluctantly admitted before the house naval affairs committee today that Secretary Daniels had disregarded recommendations for improvement of the flotilla.

Secretary Daniels also decided to continue the present construction of 400 ton submarines instead of the 800 ton German type, which he had urged.

Admiral Grant gave the committee his views on what action, taken immediately, would bring the navy to a state of officiency where it could combat any foreign power. His programme called for more than 100 submarines, eight battle cruisers and twelve scout cruisers. The latter, he declared, were vitally necessary, and should be built at once.

Committees Hard at Work

The House Military Committee will begin work tomorrow on the military federalization bill, and if a strong measure is produced, influential members of the Senate Committee say it will be accepted by the Senate.

The Senate Committee continued work to day on its bill for the regular army increase. It is understood a number of items, such as provision for better manning of the coast defenses, upon which there is no disagreement, have been written into the new bill, leaving only the points on which there is differece of opinion to be worked out.

Major-general Carter, retired, and officers from the War College of the army, are aiding in drafting the measure.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SHIPPING

As the result of a conference at Budapest between Herren Ballin and Heineken of the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd lines respectively, and representatives of the Austro-Hungarian shipping companies, it was decided that the Austro-Hungarian Company Adria would work with the two lines mentioned and not with the Cunard company. A company has been formed in which the parties to the agreement will participate. This Austro-German shipping deal is interesting in that it indicates a commercial partnership after the war between the Central Powers and serves to show that at present, at any rate, there is no great estrangement between the two governments which should be likely to preclude such arrangements. Another point that is made clear is that the enemy is taking up the challege for a trade war when hostilities in the field shall cease but whether the German companies have chosen a good sparring partner in the Austrian concerns is a matter which time will show. In any event the decision not to resume close intercourse with the Cunard company will not bear too heavily upon that concern. It has done quite well without them for the past eighteen months and the prospects are that the business the enemy has already lost will require a deal of work to regain.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,732,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund..... 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

British Troops Cheer Larger Shell Supply

London, February 3.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, addressing the workers in a new shell factory today, congratulated them on the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge "to deliver the goods."

Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, at the same meeting, read a letter from her husband, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, now a Major in Flanders, in which he said that the results of Mr. Lloyd George's labors and the workmen responding to his call were already obvious at the front.

"Our infantry in the trenches," wrote Major Churchill, "cheer when they see that the British guns are able to reply sometimes three-fold to every German shell, and always replying with interest. During the campaign of 1916, if the noble exertions now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought for the first time in the conflict to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even that is an advantage which will steadily increase."

Mr. Lloyd George in his address said:

"This is a fight not merely between the British Army, and the army of the Kaiser, it is a fight between British workmen and the workshops of Germany, and the British workmen are now supplying the material which is going to enable us to destroy for ever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe.

"In the old days a hustler was regarded as an alien enemy come over to this country to steal the trade of the easy-going Briton. But now we have discovered that we can hustle ourselves. We used to think that none but Americans and Germans could run up workshops in no time, fill them with machinery, and turn out great shells. But now we are doing it ourselves."

EXPLOSION IN HONGKONG

Hongkong papers report that a loud explosion occurred in the strongroom in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co's. compradore department in the Hongkong Office at about ten o'clock on the morning of February 25. The explosion cracked the thick concrete floor of the strong room but, singularly enough, the safes and valuable documents in the room were all left intact. It appears that a charcoal fire was lit in the strong room the previous day in order to dry the books and documents. When the fire was relighted on Friday, it was noticed that the charcoal was burning furiously and, as a precautionary measure, some coolies were instructed to watch if any sparks flew out. After the explosion a search was made a piece of metal, forming three sides was of a box, and a curious brass button being found. The only feasible explanation of the affair was that a lift-boy, who had been dismissed for overstaying his leave without permission, with the connivance of another coolie placed the explosive or a bomb in the charcoal out of desire for revenge.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as complied on March 14, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	15-20
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-20
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	15-20
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 15th and 16th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Daniel Frohman presents
JAMES K. HACKETT
(His Greatest Personal Triumph) in The Dramatic Masterpiece of Romance and Adventure
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
(By Anthony Hope)
In Motion Pictures.
The Greatest Romantic Drama of the Age. A Marvelous Production.
A tale of a Man who was a King, and a King who was a Man.

Also the following Comedies
"KITTY'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR"
"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR SIGNS THE PLEDGE"
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF SOME FLOWERS"
"FATHER WAS A LOAFER"
etc., etc.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 14th, 15th and 16th March, 1916.

1.—"COHEN SAVES THE FLAG" A Very Interesting Keystone Comedy

2.— "THE BLACK BOX" 10th Episode, 2 Parts

3.—"SHE CAME, SHE SAW, SHE CONQUERED." Very Amusing Comic.

4.—"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT." One of the best Charlie Chaplin Comedies. You will see Charlie Chaplin at his best in his efforts to provoke mirth and laughter.

Two Performances every night, from 7.30 to 9.30 and from 9.30 to 11.30.

Price for Dress Circle Seats 30 cents.

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VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing
ON
Friday, March 17th

GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMEHT

BY A COMPANY
OF
SEVEN SOUBRETTES

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co. Ltd.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Wednesday, March 15th

NEW PROGRAMME
Showing
"FOR THE MOTHERLAND"
A vital photo-drama of the problem of today in 3 parts.

KEYSTONE COMEDIES and OTHER NEW PICTURES

Commencing Friday, March 17th
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT by "SEVEN SOUBRETTES" Singers, Dancers, etc., etc.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
On Wednesday, March 15th, SHOWING
"THE THREE ARTISTS"
A Wonderful Nordisk Drama in Three Parts

"Mabel at the Wheel"
A Rare Combination of Laughs and Thrills in Two Acts,
Featuring Charlie Chaplin and Mabel Normand, and Other New Pictures

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 15	..	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
15		New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	J. M. & Co.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
20	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
23	noon	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Herri	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
9	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 16	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N Y K
17	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
17	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
18	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
19	9.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
21	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Itola	Br.	Butler	Passoon
24	P.M.	Nagaaki, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Partens	B. & S.
20	..	Genoa, Marseilles	Brisbane River	Dan.		E. A. C.
20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Novara	Br.	Hea'ington	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
20		Australian ports	Empire	Br.	Smith	Glen Line
22	11.30*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
26	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
31	D.L.	Liverpool	Machaon	Br.	Bevan	B. & S.
Apr 2	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
3	..	Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
17		Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
26	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.		B. & S.
May 1		Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool	Tencer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Chinkiang	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
16	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
16	D.L	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	Robertson	J. M. & Co.
17	10.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Ichang	Br.	Pike	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lucnow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
22		Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
22	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
23	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 15	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
15	D.L.	Dalny	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangse	Br.	Parkes	B. & S.
16	10.00*	Tientsin	Paoting	Br.	Dillon	B. & S.
16	A.M.	Newchwang, Chefoo	Yushun	Chi.	Legge	C.M.SN.Co
16	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Astrachan	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A
16	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
17	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
17	8.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
19	D.L.	Newchwang	Wuhu	Br.	Partridge	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Wosang	Br.	Smith	I-C
22	D.L.	Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	McCulloch	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
16	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.
16	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
17	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 14	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2019	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 14	Wenchow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 14	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.	W T W.
Mar 14	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.	
Mar 14	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	2355	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Mar 14	Hankow	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 4	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 14	Japan	Taiyo Maru	1630	Jap.	Umeto	S. M. R. Co.	
Mar 14	Japan	Nikko Maru	1260	Jap.	Murakawa	S. S.	
Mar 14	C'wangtao	Sishan	487	Rus	Strosdy	K M A	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 14	Hankow, etc.,	Yohyang Maru	1987	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.
14	Hankow, etc.,	Luenho	1785	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co
14	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Anhui	1955	Br.	Eddy	B. & S.
14	T'tao, T'tsin, Dalny	Niitaka Maru	1648	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
14	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangyung	145	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.
14	Tsingtau, Dalny	Sakaki Maru	2093	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R. Co
14	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
14	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	316	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co
14	Foochow	Haean	887	Chi	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
14	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S N Co.
14	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	1228	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.
14	Chinnanpo	Unkai Maru	2083	Jap.	Tasaka	M.B.K.
14	Karatsu	Matsu Maru	1565	Jap.	Iwamoto	M. B. K.
14	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 14	Hankow, etc.,	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Iowood	N. K. K.
14	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
14	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1430	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
14	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.SN.Co.
14	Hankow, etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
N S B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	318	Fewel
	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 21	Yangtse	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb. 22
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.	
Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Cordillere	Feb. 2
For Bombay	
Namur**	Feb. 20
Nankin**	Mar. 5
Sardinia**	Feb. 7
For Vancouver, etc.	
Canada Maru	Mar. 9
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
For New York	
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.	
China	Feb. 18
Hazell Dollar	Mar. 4
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 2
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 24	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 27
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 2
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 19
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 17
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Pyrrhus	Feb. 26	Apr. 11
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16
FROM CALCUTTA		
Itola	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 4	Mar. 23
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 24	Mar. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 15
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 30
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 25
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Mar. 18
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 20
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Apr. 13
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 15
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Tenyo Maru		May 6
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, March 15, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, March 16, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG and CHEFOO.—The str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Astrachan (Chartered) will be despatched on March 16. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Monday at 8 a.m.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The B.-I. s.s. Itola will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 19th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, March 18.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eumaeus left Vladivostock for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu yesterday at daylight.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus left Miike Harbor yesterday for Shanghai at daylight and is due here on Thursday at daylight.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services s.s. Monteagle which left Shanghai at 6 p.m. on Saturday, February 19, arrived at Vancouver at 4 a.m. on Sunday, March 12.

A wireless message passed on from Japan reports that at midnight on Monday, March 13, the s.s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, was 1,510 miles from Yokohama, which port it is expected she will reach on Saturday, March 18. This steamer should arrive at Shanghai on or about Thursday, March 23.

Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Falconer, Misses A. Duerdin, Messrs. J. D. Abell, C. F. Bopes, F. B. Tucker and M. I. Levy.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mrs. Simons.

Per s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mr. A. L. Burton.

Per s.s. Yushun for Newchwang:—Messrs. A. Looland and C. E. G. Rhoderick.

Per s.s. Kwangtah for Canton:—Mr. Kwan Wing-yun.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m. on the 17th inst.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. on the 17th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the 17th inst.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co	K N A
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Parabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 12	Hongkong	Chile	3490	Dan	Grue	E. A. C.	C M E W
Mar 12	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & Co	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2667	Ger.	Voerbeck	H. D. & Co.	B XII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Mar 18	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 13	Hongkong	Gemini	1866	Br.	Jones	Moller & Co	
Mar 11	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
Mar 12	Japan	Harada Maru	340	Jap.	Hagihara	S. M. R. Co.	W W
Mar 13	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Henderson	B. & S.	C N C W
Mar 18	Chefoo	Hsinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C M S N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 13	Hongkong	Indrashamba	3267	Fr.	Jones	J. M. & Co	
Jan 8	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoerg	Moller & Co	Y T P D W
Mar 11	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 19	Swatow	Kwangse	1277	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 18	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2868	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 13	Hongkong	Kalgan	1862	Br.	Laver	B. & S.	W T W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1684	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 10	Hongkong	Machaon	4277	Br.	Bevan	B & S.	H W Y K
Jan 28	Dalny	Ninjo Maru	270	Jap.	Gamo	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 8	Wakamatsu	Nijini N'gorod	892	Rus.	Ricalin	R. V. F.	10 p
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	Int D
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Mar 18	Japan	Paling Maru	1435	Jap.	Kusaker	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	[illegible]	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolial	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	764	Am.	Ewart	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	882	Dan	C'tiansen	G. N. T. Co.	9 P
Mar 12	Singapore	S. v. Langkat	2298	Dut.	Fries	A. P. Co.	
Mar 12	Hankow	Suiwo	1208	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	H W
Mar 18	Hankow	Siangyang M.	3335	Jap.	Scott	N K K & Co	N.Y.K.W
Mar 18	Hongkong	Siokiang	1665	Br.	Williams	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tatoutze	691	Fr.	Trequer	R. A. & Co.	O D W
Mar 12	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Korikawa	N. K. K.	
Mar 18	Hankow	Fatung	1590	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 18	Hongkong	Teiresias	4822	Br.	Peale	B. & S.	H W Y K
Mar 12	Hankow	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Rickard	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N Co	B N D W

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Heavy anticyclone still prevailing on the continent and spreading over the Yellow and Eastern Seas.

Very hard monsoon; cloudy or overcast weather almost everywhere. Rain in Kiangsi and Fukien.

14.—Barometer still very high above the average. Breezes somewhat abating.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, March 14, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bar. at Centg., mm.	771.80	772.04
,, ,, Inches	30.37	30.40
Variation m.m. for 24 h	†0.88	-0.46
Variation m.m. for 12 h	-0.10	-2.47
Wind — Direction	N	ENE
Wind — Kilom per hour	8	22
Wind — Miles	5.0	13.7
Temperature — Cen	2.7	4.8
Temperature — Fahr	36.9	40.7
Humidity: 00	86	65
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches		

ANNUAL VISIT OF DUST

Nagasaki Covered With Particles Blown From China

Tokio, March 5.—Tokio papers print a report from Nagasaki that since yesterday morning the whole city of Nagasaki has been covered with gray dust and that it increased in density hour by hour. According to a report of the Nagasaki meteorological station the dust was blown there from China by a strong north-westernly wind. On March 5 last year, the same phenomenon occurred when it prevailed for three days.

BRITISH CASE IN HAWAII

Honolulu, March 4.—The case of the two Englishmen who have been arrested for trying to recruit American soldiers has been examined and the evidence found to be insufficient. One of the men has been released, but the other is still held. It is likely that he will be released also.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	19
Empress of Japan	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia	,,	14
Empress of Japan	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 17
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

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Reduced rates to Missionaries.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
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'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directorship of Messrs. L. Tense and G. H. Keeble in this Company and their authorities to act on behalf thereof have ceased from the 29th January, 1916, and 11th February, 1916, respectively; and Mr. Henry Monsel Cumine resumes charge as its Managing Director from this date.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

T. WHYNNE,
General Manager.

9021

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

THE CATHAY LACE Co.
19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces and Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

8943

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新新旅館 杭州西湖

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

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Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

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Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

FORESEES DISASTER IN PHILIPPINES BILL

Hendrick Colijn, Noted Expert On Malaysian Affairs, Warns Against Independence

The Hague, January 31.—"If your Congress passes the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment, giving independence to the Philippines in 1921, there will certainly be most serious conseqeuences—not only in the Philippines but all over the Orient in the possession of European powers."

This is the opinion of perhaps the greatest living expert in the government of Malay races, Hendrik Colijn, who practically created the present civil service of the Dutch East Indies, after, as a soldier, he had had a large part in the pacification of the last of the unruly tribes; who was called home after twenty years in the Orient to become a member of Parliament, and served as Minister of War and Marine in the last Conservative Government (1911-1913), and who is at present, from his seat in the First (upper) Chamber of Parliament, one of the leaders of the Conservative Party and one of the most long sighted of Dutch statesmen. In his home here, where he is the head of an East Indian oil company, he talked today about the work of the Dutch in their East Indian archipelago, which has eight times the population and fifty times the area of the Netherlands; and the conversation turned to American colonies and the plans of American anti-imperialists.

"I ought to say rather," Mr. Colijn went on after a moment, "that there would be most serious consequences; for I do not believe that you will grant complete independence to the Philippines now, or soon. You cannot. At the very least there must be some arrangement such as the British have in Egypt, where with a nominal native government you would have American supervision and American officials in the higher posts. If the Jones bill is passed you would have to come back to some such system after the Philippines had enjoyed a very short period of complete independence. You would have to do it for the sake of the islands themselves. But in the interval there would be disorders; if the Americans had cast aside their last hold on the islands some other power could step in under pretence of restoring order; and what could you do?"

Says Filipinos Lack Character

"Why do you think Phillippine self-government would be a failure?" Mr. Colijn was asked.

"Because the natives lack character," he responded promptly. "They have education, many of them; more in the Philippines than in our colonies. But they have not enough to make them anywhere nearly capable of self-government as yet. Of the 5,000,000 in our colonies there are perhaps 2 per cent.—perhaps only 1 per cent.—who have some education. In the Philippines the percentage is higher—perhaps as much as 10 or 12; but it is not yet high enough.

"And mere education—reading, writing, mathematics, history—learning—is not sufficient. It takes longer than that to train character. In Java, the oldest, wealthiest, most civilized of our colonies, we have found that as engineers, doctors, lawyers even, Malays can be as good as white men. But not as administrators. Every man has his price, and sometimes it is a very low price.

"The chief fault of American administration in the Philippines, so far as I have been able to observe, is that it is too democratic. You are prone to put natives into high administrative posts for which they are not ready. Character can be created, but it takes time. We have found that. In the Netherlands there is no difference of opinion over what we want to make ultimately of our East Indian dominions; it is our aim to educate the people up to where they can govern themselves under the Dutch crown. But we must move slowly. Self-government cannot be created by order; it must begin at the bottom, in little things, and grow by degrees. You cannot begin at the top.

"Where you have a superficially educated upper class, small in numbers, without the cultural background which leads a European or American to administer honestly and efficiently, and the great mass of the common people little better than savages, far beneath them, the upper classes would not represent the people. They would exploit them."

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for Hankow, Nursery-Governess (Eurasian preferred), from end of March. Please apply to Mrs. E. Rohreke, 16, Carter Road.

9030

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist for Vladivostock. Board and lodgings found with private family. Salary, Roubles 100 per month. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

9004-M-16

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8910

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let March 25th, eight months, rooms, modern bathrooms, good lawn, small garden, one minute from trams, telephone. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

9025-M-15

Shanghai Rifle Association

Monthly Circular, March, 1916

Special Competition.—This will be held on Tuesday, 21st inst. from 6.30 to 8.30 a.m. The range will be 900 yards, one sig. and ten scoring shots. There will be only one prize (Silver Spoon) for the competitor making the highest score irrespective of classes. The allowances will be as follows:—"B" class two points, "C" class three points and "D" class five points.

Note.—Only members who have permits are eligible for this competition.

Monthly Competitions.—First:—Thursday, 30th inst. Bisley targets, 500 yards, one sig. and 7 scoring shots. Second:—Friday, 31st inst. Bisley targets, 600 yards, one sig. and 7 scoring shots.

From 6 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. on both dates.

Annual Rifle Meeting.—Through the courtesy of Maj. T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. the rifle range has been reserved for the Association for the Annual Rifle Meeting as follows:—May 13 Saturday, 14 Sunday, 20 Saturday, 21 Sunday and 25 Thursday. Programs will be issued shortly. Members are kindly requested to note that no entry for this meeting will be accepted until the annual subscription has been paid.

Interport Rifle Match.—The annual Interport Rifle Match, the Committee regret to say, will be abandoned this year again owing to the decision of Hongkong (Senior Port).

Classifiaction of New Members.—O. Rasmussen to "A" class, J. Johansen and H. W. Lambert to "C" class and L. Bertes, S. W. B. Macgregor and J. D. Allan to "D" class.

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 4	
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking		arr.	8.44	18.55	
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	5.08	15.58	
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central		arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	4.55	15.45	
Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 1	Mail 101	
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	21.00	19.27	
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1.25	1.25	
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1.01	1.01	

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6	
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56	
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46	
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26	
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23	
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13	
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.06	
7		221					8	
7.30	23.01		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42	
10.09	1.28	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12	
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41	
12.45	3.59		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26	
15.36	6.55	378	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	22.0(	10.02	
17.46	9.03		arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40	
9		421					10	
6.00	9.23		dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50	
11.30	13.18		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25	
11.50	13.23	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18	
18.02	17.07	601	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51	
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr.	Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50	

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast	
			dep.	Nanking Pukow	Shanghai arr.	7.05		
23.00	23.00	0	dep.	Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04	
7.00	7.00	193	arr.	Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35	

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.58
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Taochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

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By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	dep	8.08		9.31	10.58	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	dep	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW	arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH	arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG	arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry									*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	dep								
NANKING	dep	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG	arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
	dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG	arr	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.53
	dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH	arr	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW	arr	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.57	6.04	2.48		5.24
Kunshan	arr	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	arr	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

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Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4 10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 4
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.53	6.47
Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hua arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hua dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hua arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hua dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom 134-135A SZECHUEN ROAD, **On SATURDAY, the 18th inst.** at 10 a.m.

A Long Line of Substantial and Superior

Household Furniture AND Effects

also

One Pneumatic-tyred Ricshaw.
One Underwood Typewriter (nearly new).

NOW ON VIEW.

Do You Know

That **our** Fresh Cream Cheese is a healthy repast? If not, try it! Orders welcomed 'Phone **4740**

8824

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9056

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have removed our Offices to 127 Szechuen Road 2nd floor.

Oriental Import & Export Produce Co.

9054

FLAT TO LET

TO LET, with immediate possession, one flat of two rooms, with bathrooms. Cheap rental. Apply to No. 122, Szechuen Road.

9042

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXIV.

Then to this earthen Bowl did I adjourn
My Lip the secret Well of Life to learn:
And Lip to Lip it Murmur'd—
"While you live
"Drink, — for once dead you never shall return."

HUNT'S PORTS & SHERRIES ARE THE BEST ON THE MARKET

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

'Phone or Call THE AUTO CASTLE

If you want any repairs effected to your Car. We will give prompt attention to your order. Our expert mechanics are under foreign supervision.

Have you seen our stock of new and Second-hand

MOTOR CARS ?

We have a number for sale at bargain prices — French, British, and other makes of Landaulettes, Limousines Touring-Cars, &c., &c.

228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W 412.

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,
International Recreation Club.

8994

Burlington Hotel

(173, Bubbling Well Road)
Shanghai.

"The *Best* of the Good Ones"

To stop at the Burlington is to see the best of Shanghai.

Rooms single and en suite to let; Excellent Cuisine.

Very Reasonable Rates.

9043

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Get Ready for Winter

The one best way to get results from your storage battery this winter is to let us tell you how. Come in any time.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

International Savings Society

NOTICE is hereby given that the 42nd DRAWING of the $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS will take place To-day, 15th March, at 3 p.m. at the Head Office, 69, Rue du Consulat.

9055

Union Church Literary and Social Guild

NOTICE.

The Meeting Announced for Wednesday, the 15th, Has been postponed until next session.

9036

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to consider and approve a resolution providing for certain proposed additions and amendments to the Bye-laws whereof due notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser
A. W. Burkill
Edward J. Cornfoot
Francis Ellis
Edward I. Ezra
Fred. A. Fairchild
Sterling Fessenden
H. H. Girardet
S. A. Hardoon
C. Holliday
Henry Lester
John Liddell
Edward S. Little
Edw. F. Mackay
R. N. Macleod
H. A. J. Macray
Duncan McNeill
L. Midwood
Gordon Morriss
W. A. C. Platt
John Prentice
E. Wheeley
A. S. P. White-Cooper
A. Sidney Wilson
G. H. Wright
C. W. Wrightson

9014

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Kiukiang Road, fourth floor, on Friday, the 31st of March, 1916, at 4 P.M.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1916.

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE Twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on To-day, the 15th March, 1916, at 5.15 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th March to the 15th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. HERVEY LONGHURST,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th February, 1916.

8891

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2365

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2364, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home."

Proposer: Cecil Holliday
Seconder: Fredk. A. Fairchild

Resolution X.—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Proposer: Edw. F. Mackay
Seconder: John Liddell

The following resolution will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.50 p.m.:—

Resolution. That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the Byelaws attached to the Land Regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved.

Proposer: Edward I. Ezra
Seconder: Edward Wheeley

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

9031

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be proposed by Ratepayers at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40 p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 22, 1915, in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution VIII:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the Electricity Department be received and adopted.

Proposed by E. S. Little.
Seconded by Cecil Holliday.

The following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1915, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 15 for due publication.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

9008-M-16

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

8974

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Excellent rooms at moderate rates—with or without board

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, in private family, two large well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Comfortable home. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

9052-M-21

TO LET, in Western district, from 1st April, in private German family, large comfortably furnished sitting-room with small room adjoining, facing south, and bedroom with bathroom. With or without board, large garden, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

8981

TWO LARGE, light and cheerful rooms, and bath, to let, furnished, in a new private, detached residence, near the French Park. One or two bachelors preferred. Breakfast may be arranged. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

9024-M-15

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

9029-M-12-17

TO LET, flat comprising two large, airy, well-furnished rooms, small room, enclosed verandah. Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern aspect; gas and electric light; Range Road. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

8907-M-12

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-15

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with or without board; also attic room. Apply to 35, Boone Road.

LOST

PANAMA HAT, unblocked, lost between Park Road and Town Hall. Reward given if returned to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

9045-M-16

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN LADY, seeks a position as governess in a German or Neutral Family. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

9053

POSITION WANTED by young lady, experienced stenographer and typist. Can commence work immediately. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

9048-M-17

BUSINESS-MAN, (Neutral), speaking English, French, German, six years' experience in import, export, engineering in China, wishes to change position. Moderate salary, but participation in profits required. Please apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

9047-M-17

SITUATION WANTED by energetic American just arrived in Shanghai, good business ability, excellent salesman, demonstrator, advertiser and show-card writer, understands handling help; can take charge of department, will accept any thing for starter, with chance for advancement or interview. Address H.C.W., Box 763, American Post Office.

9050-M-17

YOUNG LADY, no experience, seeks position as typist. Willing to give a few weeks for learning. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

9049-M-15

POSITION WANTED, as interpreter or clerk, by an educated Chinese, with five years' experience in law office as interpreter and four years' experience in a well-known foreign mercantile firm as translator and general office assistant. Speaks Mandarin and other dialects. Has good knowledge of translating, typewriting, and general office routine. No objection to outports. A-1 references. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

9051-M-17

POSITION WANTED by a young man as typist and for office work; knows the best way of looking after the shroff. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

8999

CAPABLE, energetic and experienced young man (Neutral) seeks employment. Speaks Chinese fluently; travelled throughout China. Excellent references. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions, one as nurse to look after children or to look after the house; the other as governess to teach Russian. Apply to Miss Astafief, Kitaiskaja, Ulitza, No. 423 Harbin.

8956

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN lady with two well-behaved little girls would like board with private family at Peitaiho for the summer months. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

9057

WANTED immediately, two or three office rooms, possibly with godown accommodation. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

9012

Exchange and Mart

WILL EXCHANGE electric light fittings, three rooms, almost new, for good kerosene lamps. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

9046-M-16

WANTED, Music tutor, Felix Gazot, second part. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

9033-M-16

FOR SALE, Mitchell 6-cylinder touring-car. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

9039

WANTED to buy, Victrola, in good condition. Please give full particulars in reply. Address to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

9038-M-16

TO PHILATELISTS. For sale, a valuable stamp collection containing about 16,000 specimens of very rare stamps. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

9017-M-18

FOR SALE, Mokanshan, 6-roomed house with basement and outside servants' quarters, suitable for two families. For information apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

8995-M-15

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11